

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 241

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MAINE VICTORY OF REPUBLICAN PARTY GROWING

Late Reports Indicate a
Plurality of More Than
50,000 for Fernald

BREWSTER BY 36,000 FOR GOVERNORSHIP

All the Republican Candidates for Congress Win by Safe Margins

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—The plurality by which United States Senator Bert M. Fernald, Republican, was re-elected yesterday over Fulton J. Redman, Democrat, passed the 50,000 mark today with the tabulation of additional unofficial returns. With only a score of small towns and plantations to be heard from the totals stood, Fernald, 147,222; Redman, 97,059.

The plurality of state Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, elected Governor over ex-Attorney General William R. Pattangall, Democrat, reached 36,000 with today's returns. The totals were: Brewster, 143,928; Pattangall, 107,908.

The total vote for Governor was nearly 46,000 more than the previous high record at the gubernatorial election of 1920. The total vote for United States Senator was 244,281.

The Republican members of Congress, Carroll N. Beedy, first district; Wallace H. White Jr., second district; John E. Nelson, third district; and Ira G. Hersey, fourth district, were re-elected by safe margins. Mr. Pattangall, a former attorney-general of Maine, conducted his campaign against Senator Brewster principally on the issue of the Ku Klux Klan. In the primaries Mr. Brewster was endorsed by the Klan for the Republican nomination, although he asserted that he was not a member of the Klan and never had sought its support. On the face of the primary returns, Mr. Brewster was defeated by Frank G. Farrington, president of the State Senate, by a small margin, but on a recount Mr. Brewster was given the nomination. The first telegram of congratulation which he received last night came from Mr. Farrington.

Mr. Brewster spoke chiefly on state issues during his election campaign, making no mention of the Klan. Republican speakers of national prominence who came into the state in support of Mr. Brewster and Senator Fernald and the four Republican congressmen, however, laid their emphasis on national issues and joined the Republican State Committee in insisting that a vote for Mr. Brewster meant endorsement of President Coolidge.

A feature of the vote for Governor was the fact that in his home, Ward 1, Augusta, Mr. Pattangall received only 273 votes to 421 for Mr. Brewster. Of the twenty cities of the state, Mr. Brewster carried all except Bangor, Biddeford, Hallowell, Lewiston, Old Town and Waterville. Of the sixteen counties Mr. Brewster carried all except Androscoggin, which was also the only county carried by Mr. Redman for Senator.

The returns from eight small towns in Somerset County were unavailable because a road construction gang in the course of its work cut off telephone communication.

Two years ago the Republican plurality for Governor was 28,457, and four years ago it was 35,346. In the senatorial election of 1922 Senator Frederick Hale, Republican, was elected by a plurality of 26,366 over Oakley C. Curtis, Democrat.

During the campaign Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for Vice-President, delivered an address in Maine in which he spoke openly regarding the Klan, declaring that he was opposed to its methods.

In the congressional contest in the first district Mr. Ingraham injected the prohibition issue by declaring for radical modifications of the Volstead Act.

"My opponent elected to make his entire campaign upon a discussion of the Klan," Mr. Brewster said today. "This was not recognized as an issue by either party platform in state or Nation, or by any Republican candidate. The Republican campaign based its appeal solely upon the record of the Republican Party in state and Nation and the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Governor-Elect of State of Maine



RALPH O. BREWSTER

Anglo-Soviet Agreement May Force British Election

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Is a general election to be fought over the Anglo-Russian treaty? This question is being asked anxiously today in all political camps here. The treaty comes up for ratification in Parliament in October, but opposition to its provisions and especially those relating to guaranteeing a loan to Russia has become so strong that the Government's prospects of obtaining a majority for it in its present form are remote.

The balance may have been turned by the meetings held in Manchester and Glasgow yesterday, at which members of the Chamber of Commerce of both important commercial

centers passed strongly-worded resolutions against it. Ramsay MacDonald's position in the matter is difficult. He is being so pushed by the advanced wing of his party to make the issue one of confidence, that to draw back is by no means easy.

On the other hand, the Cabinet generally desires to postpone the elections at least until after the budget of next spring. The matter is thus in suspense. The Unionists have issued warnings to their agents to prepare for an election in November. The Liberals are divided. Mr. Lloyd George being committed against the treaty, whereas the wisdom of making it the subject of a general election is disputed among the rank and file.

French to Liberate Political Prisoners

By Special Cable

Berlin, Sept. 9.—It is learned from Mayence that General Degoutte has issued instructions to French division generals to liberate all political prisoners immediately.

Gratifying news has also been received from Dusseldorf that all exiled persons, with the exception of six, in the newly occupied territory and at Dusseldorf bridgehead will be permitted to return home without delay.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT IN CENTRAL WEST

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—A cut of two cents a gallon in the price of gasoline has been made by all filling stations in both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

The Standard Oil Company led off in reduction of prices Saturday and other companies followed. The price now is 14.9 cents in Kansas City, Mo., including 1 cent tax and 13.9 cents in Kansas City, Kan.

ADMIRAL FIELD OPENS SHOW
TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 6.—(Special)—A cut of two cents a gallon in the price of gasoline has been made by all filling stations in both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

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THRONGS GREET WORLD FLIERS AT NEW YORK

Aviators Hopped Off at 9:35
A. M., on Jump to
Washington

MITCHELL FLYING FIELD, Mineola, L. I., Sept. 9 (Special).—America's sextet of world aviators, who arrived here at 3:40 p. m. yesterday, hopped off at 9:35 a. m. today for Washington, D. C. Hundreds of thousands of New York observers acclaimed the plucky navigators of the air as they swept gracefully over the skyscraper canyons of Manhattan and across the East River to their landing place here.

The landing here was the first which the fliers have made at a United States Army post since their departure from this country five months ago, but it was the second time in the entire trip that the airplanes have been under cover at night. The first time was at Karachi, India, since which they have been left exposed to all kinds of weather. The only immediate repairs which were necessary to any of the machines before departing today was a new cylinder valve on Lieut. Leigh Wade's ship, the Bogston II. No new engines will be installed at least until the fliers reach Dayton, O.

British Notables Present
This center of aerial training was the scene of animated interest as the aviators landed yesterday. Thousands of spectators including the Prince of Wales, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, James W. Wadsworth Jr., United States Senator, Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, Florentino H. La Guardia, Representative; John F. Hyland, Mayor, and other notables cheered the fliers.

It was with difficulty that a lane was cleared through the surging crowd for the fliers to advance to the grandstand where they were received by Senator Wadsworth and prominent officers of the army and navy, including Maj.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the District, and Rear Admiral Charles P. Flunkett, commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They were then presented to the Prince of Wales, who prior to the arrival of the air flotilla had been the cynosure of all eyes.

Guns Roar Salute
The guns roared a 21-gun salute as the airplanes landed, and the aviators made their way to the stand.

Senator Wadsworth greeted the fliers and then presented them with mementoes of the occasion. The gifts were donated by the committee on reception. Cheers greeted the officers as each stepped forward as his name was called.

Following the presentation, Mr. LaGuardia, "both in recognition of the flight and as assistance rendered to Lieut. Antonio Locatelli, presented a trophy donated by the Italian-Americans of New York, the emblem being an ornate statue of Mercury, in bronze, standing several feet in height.

Maine Monument Proposed
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—A monument at Mere Point, near Brunswick, to commemorate the first landing in home waters of the American round-the-world fliers was proposed today by Frederick Hale, United States Senator, who said that at the next session of Congress his first official act would be to introduce a bill calling for the erection of such a monument. The site suggested is on the shore of Miquel Bay at the very spot where the world fliers set foot on land last Friday on their way from Picton, N. S., to Boston.

IRISH BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY REVIVED
The Free State Government, on the other hand, has issued a detailed reply and challenges Lord Birkenhead's argument, point by point. It contends that a precedent is to be found, not in the 40-year-old treaty of Berlin on which Lord Birkenhead relies, but in the much more recent Treaty of Versailles, which, in the case of Silesia, for example, uses language almost identical to that employed in the Anglo-Irish Treaty, though here the transfer of large

areas was involved. It also quotes Lord Birkenhead himself for the statement that the boundary commission would prevent interference from representatives of the Northern Parliament with certain popularly elected bodies, one of which, it says, was the County Council of Tyrone, thereby implying the transfer to the Free State of this administrative unit, and indirectly also that of Fermanagh, which would otherwise have been left as an island entirely surrounded by Free State territory.

Further quotes Mr. Lloyd George for the statement suggesting that the two disputed counties were included in the area whose future was concerned.

The matter is now the subject of heated controversy in all the party organs here, to which a Belfast newspaper makes the cynical contribution that the disputed Article 12 was originally drafted so as to convince the Unionists that no injustice would be done to Northern Ireland, and at the same time to enable the Sinn Fein leaders to accept it as giving them Tyrone and Fermanagh.

Sir James Craig is expected here on Thursday from his cruise in the Baltic, when he is to be met by members of the Ulster Cabinet, who are to cross to London from Belfast the previous night in anticipation of the opening of the parliamentary battle here on Sept. 30.

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Foreign Troops Landed From Warships in Shanghai Harbor



STREET IN SHANGHAI, THE GATEWAY TO CHINA
Prize for Which Chekiang and Kiangsu Forces Are Struggling. The Civil War Which Began Between the Two Rival Tsuchuns, or Military Governors, of These Provinces Has Suddenly Become a Conflict of Major Importance, Involving the Central Government Forces at Peking and the Army Under Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the Defeated War Lord of Manchuria.

LORD CARSON TAKES HAND IN IRISH DISPUTE

Ulster Boundary Problem
Now Heatedly Discussed
by Party Organs

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Earl of Birkenhead's letter to the Earl of Balfour upon the Ulster boundary dispute has had reactions here from both sides. Lord Carson, in a letter to the press today, says: "I think it my duty to state that before the late Mr. Bonar Law approved the treaty, I had a very long interview with him, in which he stated that he had the most explicit assurance from the Government that Article 12 could only be construed as relating to the ratification of the frontier as determined by the act of 1920."

This act provides that northern Ireland shall comprise six counties, among which Fermanagh and Tyrone—the principal areas in dispute—are specifically named.

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MILITARY GROUP IN CHILE FORCES OUT PRESIDENT

Arturo Alessandri Resigns
After Congress Adopts
Reform Measures

GEN. ALTAMARINO HEADS GOVERNMENT

Present Situation Declared
Similar to Dictatorships
in Spain and Italy

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 9 (AP).—President Arturo Alessandri of Chile has resigned and has been succeeded as President by Gen. Luis Altamirano, head of the military Cabinet which assumed power Friday night.

President Alessandri tendered his resignation after it had been requested by the Cabinet and the leaders of the military group who asked him to absent himself from the country and asserted they would guarantee his own personal safety and that of his family. Don Arturo and his family are the guests of the American ambassador today awaiting constitutional authorization, expected to be given later today, to leave the country.

After the approval last evening by the two houses of Congress of the reform measures which had been demanded by the Military Committee, the Council of State signed a proclamation announcing the steps which had been taken. Then President Alessandri presented himself before the Ministry and renounced his office.

Censorship in News

A dispatch from Buenos Aires last night declared that a censorship had been put into effect in Chile on political news and that reports on the current happenings in Santiago were meager.

Messages received directly from Santiago declared that the new ministry had faced both houses of Congress with its reform program last night and had received the approval of Congress. The military committee issued a declaration, asserting that the military movement would have no political character, that there was no intention to establish a dictatorship of any kind, the movement was inspired by a desire to save the Nation, ruined by political and administrative corruption, and that it would not end until its mission had been fulfilled.

The political crisis in Chile came to a head last week, when a group of army officers came before Congress with the demand for the constitution of a nonpolitical ministry and for reforms to benefit the condition of the working class and the people.

The old Cabinet resigned and was succeeded by a nonpolitical one on Friday night. President Alessandri asked the military committee to submit a statement of the reforms they demanded, and when this was done, both houses of Parliament accepted the committee's petition.

Reform Measures

The reform measures, which now have been adopted by the Chilean Parliament, call for non-political government, immediate veto of the bill which precipitated the trouble, calling for the granting of salaries to the legislators—prompt passage of the budget law, payment of public employees who have received no money for several months, and the adoption of measures now pending in Congress for the benefit of the working class.

While the military committee has heretofore disclaimed political motives in its attitude toward the Government, its action in forcing the resignation of President Alessandri and in placing the head of the new Cabinet in the chief executive's office, would appear to give the movement a similarity with those brought about in Spain by General Primo de Rivera and in Italy by Premier Mussolini.

Don Arturo has been termed the Andrew Jackson of South America. He has been a "man of the people," and as such, has been a phenomenon of the new post-war world. He has been, perhaps, the most successful of the conventional idea of a Latin American president than any other official in such office anywhere else on the continent. It therefore goes without saying that the representatives of the great families who have brought Chile to its present place in the front ranks of the South American states have not liked him; and some of them have been ashamed of his ultra-democratic methods.

He has had the help of every progressive element in the country. Socialists, radicals, those who would separate church and state, those who would wipe out property—every advanced element has rallied to him. And after four years they still trust him.

Masses Believe in Him
Political troubles there are in the parties, but the masses, the "rotas" or ragged ones, believed in Alessandri and understand him as he understands them. His social program has not been enacted, and yet those for whom he has promised it waited. He has stood between the conservatives and the radicals, and he has worked toward the success of his position.

In many ways he is intensely right and sincere and successful; in many ways he is subject to the criticisms which are heaped on him. His methods are those of crude emphasis and something of exaggeration of his hits and his hard, and his basic policy is that tremendous weapon of democracy—the appeal to the people. He has swung Chile with that, and has won eight times out of ten.

Announcement of Chang Tso-lin from Mukden yesterday, that he was moving armies into the field against the invading forces, in which Peking is located.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

World News in Brief

Washington.—President Coolidge has re-appointed David J. Lewis, Democrat, of Maryland, a member of the tariff commission.

Potsdam, Germany.—Soldiers' diaries and letters written at the front during the world conflict are to be placed in the Government as a part of the World War history. A bureau for this purpose has been set up. The net appeal for such documents has been broadcast through the country.

Mexico City.—Dr. Nelson H. Darton of the United States Geological Survey has arrived here to begin his study of the Cuicuilco ruins, 20 miles from Mexico City. The ruins are considered important because the region has long been covered by lava from the extinct volcano, Mt. Ajusco.

Ottawa, Ont.—Ordinary revenues of Canada for the five months of the present fiscal year ended Sept. 31 last show a decrease of approximately \$20,000,000, when compared with the revenue figures for the five months of last year. Ordinary expenditures for the five months show an increase of over two millions when the two periods are compared. The net debt of the dominion, which stood at \$2,391,451,680 at the end of July, dropped to \$2,387,517,638 at the end of August, a decrease of \$3,934,051.

Chicago.—Four hitherto suppressed indictments against Col. Charles R. Forbes, formerly head of the United States Veterans Bureau, have been made public. Colonel Forbes goes to trial Monday before Federal Judge George A. Carpenter on charges of bribery in his administration of Veterans Bureau affairs.

Warsaw, Poland (AP).—Disturbances due to Communists are growing more numerous in Poland, especially in the eastern sections of the country. The Cabinet is considering measures of protection.

New York.—The first thing that 56 Boy Scouts of America did upon their return from London where they won first honors in the International Boy Scouts' Jamboree, was to rush to a local hotel where fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters were awaiting them. They then ate.

Dresden, Germany (AP).—The United States has again taken the lead over all other foreign countries as Germany's best customer for china, but the business has not resumed the pre-war proportions by any means. The English, Swiss and Dutch, formerly among Germany's best customers for the china output, are being supplanted chiefly from France at lower prices than prevail here.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 9.—In several cities in Bulgaria in the past few days there have been held mass meetings, demanding that the Government revoke the licenses of all eating and drinking establishments which last week closed one day, as a protest against the excise rate. They reopened their doors the next day by order of the food directors.

During the shutdown the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discovered evidence of public sentiment in favor of closing all drinking places. A high official at the Foreign Office said the burden laid on drinking places was not heavier than the general burden laid on all business for the upkeep of the State and to meet the payment of reparations, occupational expenses and other heavy damages. "We can well get along without saloons and increase our paying and producing capacity by closing all such places which demoralize our population and reduce production and saving capacity," said an official.

Dr. Netcheff, leader of the prohibition movement in Bulgaria, has ordered that active steps be taken to obtain national prohibition legislation.

Map Shows in Black the Two Counties, Tyrone and Fermanagh, Which Are the Chief Stumbling-blocks to the Settlement of the Dispute Between Ulster and the Irish Free State

MAINE VICTORY OF REPUBLICAN PARTY GROWING

(Continued from Page 1)

pledges of its platform. The result is a gratifying indorsement of Republican principles and policies and a very convincing proof that Maine citizens are not to be influenced by an appeal to passion or prejudice." George L. Emery, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said:

No Republican victory in years has afforded Republicans in Maine so much satisfaction as should the victory of today. It indicates an unqualified indorsement of Calvin Coolidge, faith in the candidates of the party and a devoted and faithful support to the principles of Republicanism which never wavered in the face of deliberate and determined efforts of the Democrats to mislead the voters by projecting into the campaign false issues intended to arouse prejudice and prevent the exercise of sound judgment.

Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, national Republican campaign spokeswoman from Maine, said:

The tremendous victory in Maine is an indorsement for President Coolidge and General Dawes, and shows that the campaign was clean and manly campaign conducted by Senator Brewster and all Republican candidates and that the issues have called forth the well-merited support of the men and women of Maine.

The women have played an unusually important part in the campaign and have proven themselves capable of unswerving loyalty to the party.

Brief Sketch of Next Governor of Maine

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9 (Special).—Ralph Owen Brewster will be Maine's youngest Governor. He was born at Dexter, in this State, the son of William E. and Carrie S. Brewster. He married Dorothy Foss, daughter of Charles S. Foss, of this city, on April 20, 1915. They have two sons.

He was educated in the public schools of Dexter and graduated from Bowdoin College and Harvard Law School. Before entering the law school he taught one year as principal of the Castin High School. He is a member of the Cumberland County Bar. Upon removal to Portland he was elected a member of the school committee in 1915, was a member of the state legislature in 1917-18 as representative from Portland, was re-nominated but resigned from the office to accept a military service, was re-elected to the Legislature in 1920 as representative and at present is serving as Senator from Cumberland County.

Senator Brewster was active in the organization of the Third Infantry Maine National Guard in 1917, and served as its first regimental adjutant. He resigned to enter field artillery central office training school at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. He is a charter member of the American Legion and is a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Portland, where he recently completed a term as First Reader.

He is a member of the Woodwards, Portland and Bowdoin Clubs, Maine Historical Society, American Bar Association, Maine and Cumberland Bar Association, Portland Chamber of Commerce, and is a director of the State of Maine public bureau. In reply to a recent question he stated that his ambition for Maine was "that more and more people

EVENTS TONIGHT

Old Grey House: Interpretative reading by George Grover, "The Green Scarab," 8:15. St. James—"Civilization," 8:15. Keith-Vaudeville, 2 & 8. Majestic—"Poppy," 8:15.

Phonograph: Fenway—"The Covered Wagon," 8:15. Tremont Temple—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 8:20, 8:30. State—"Monsieur Beaucaire," 8:15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES FOR TOMORROW

WNAAC, Shepard Street, Boston, Mass. (725 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—WNAAC Women's Club talks.

1 p. m.—Colonial Orchestra.

1:30 p. m.—Popular songs, Ted and Dick Watson.

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour, Mrs. William H. Stevens.

7:30 p. m.—WNAAC Dinner Dance.

8 p. m.—W. C. Field, comedian from "Poppy."

8 p. m.—Concert program from Loe's State Theater.

WGL, American Radio & Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (380 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical.

8:45 p. m.—Talk by George Hamblin Jr., "Aviation," popular song hits, Don Rainey at the piano; musical selections arranged by the Morse-Jones-Jordan Trio for the piano, cello and violin.

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NEW YORK CITY

Moving?

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each year shall come to realize the attractions and advantages of the State of Maine as an all the year round residential State for red-blooded men and women."

He will assume office in January.

Coolidge by 100,000 in Maine Is Forecast

WEST POLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—President Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes will carry Maine in November by 100,000 votes, Bert M. Parnall, United States Senator, who was re-elected in yesterday's state contest, declared in a statement at his home here today.

"Whichever I have been returned to the Senate by about 40,000, it would not surprise me if the Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates carried Maine by a larger margin than Harding did in 1920," Senator Parnall said. He declared the result of yesterday's election indicated a country-wide trend toward Republicanism and gave assurance that Calvin Coolidge would be elected President of the United States in November.

President Sends Message

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Coolidge today sent a message of congratulation to George L. Emery of Portland, Maine, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, on the results of yesterday's elections.

"Accept my congratulations," the President said, "on the significant and decisive victory for the Republican ticket in the state of Maine."

President Is Notified

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 9.—George L. Emery, chairman of the Republican state committee, early today sent the following telegram to President Coolidge, and to national headquarters in New York and Chicago:

On the face of complete returns Senator Parnall is re-elected by 40,000 majority and Brewster by 30,000 besides four congressmen. Every county in the State with the possible exception of Androscoggin is carried. This presages a splendid victory for Coolidge and Dawes in November.

Democratic Leader Surprised

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 9.—When Daniel J. McGillicuddy of this city, Maine member of the national Democratic Committee, was informed early today that the Republicans were leading by about 35,000 majority he said:

There is nothing that I can say about it. It is simply a surprise that it went that way by so much. I don't think that it will have any particular significance in the national election.

BRITISH MINISTER CURTAILS HIS VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 9.—The British Colonial Secretary, J. H. Thomas, has had to curtail his South African tour. He received a cable from the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, saying that as Parliament is to meet on Sept. 30 for Irish business, it would be impossible for the Colonial Secretary to be absent.

In the meanwhile, yesterday at Pretoria, Mr. Thomas was stung to reply to the criticisms of his hobnobbing with millionaires, made by the South African Mine Workers Union. He said: "I have already been dismissed from my position as Cabinet Minister by the same South African Labor organization. The crime I committed was that I dealt with some millionaires. The mentality of people who assume that immediately you meet other people, you sacrifice all self-respect and principle is a mentality I do not understand and do not desire to understand."

In the meanwhile, a well known labor leader in Durban announced publicly: "Let Jim Thomas alone. Although he is a Cabinet Minister, I am sure he is a good and true labor man as he ever was."

Mr. Thomas sails on Friday for England.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Probably showers tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler; strong southwest to northwest winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Showers tonight; cooler in west portion; Wednesday fair and cooler; strong southwest to southeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(s. a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 64 Memphis 55

Atlantic 64 Montreal 62

Boston 66 Nantucket 64

Ruffalo 64 New Orleans 78

Calgary 50 New York 70

Charleston 70 Philadelphia 70

Chicago 48 Pittsburgh 56

High Tides at Boston

(Massachusetts Bay) (Daylight Saving Time)

Tuesday 5:57 p. m.; Wednesday 5:53 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:34 p. m.

RESTFULNESS

A place situated among Berkshire's delightful hills and rolling country. An harmonious environment conducive to rest and quiet or peaceful study, yet where one can enjoy the out-of-doors—golf, tennis and a splendid lake for swimming or boating. Such is Silver Oaks.

Accommodations are available to a few guests during the Fall a few days at a time or longer. Easily reached by rail or motor.

Silver Oaks Camps Inc., Sharon, Conn.

S. Sulka & Company

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CHEKIANG ARMY REGAINS GROUND NEAR SHANGHAI

(Continued from Page 1)

The Peking Government was taken here to indicate that hostilities would be opened on another front between Peking and Mukden.

A proclamation received here from General Chang announcing the entrance of his armies into the field, said:

Nobody will be disturbed wherever my army happens to be, as my only object is to kill the chief offenders, leaving all others absolutely unmolested. Let the sun of heaven witness this utterance of mine.

General Chang enters the conflict with prosperity as his ally. The Manchurian territory which he controls has enjoyed unusual crops during the past two years and the wealth of the banks under his thumb is said to be enormous. In China proper the country has been swept by devastating floods, civil strife and the exactions of military governors and the provinces are said to be without the natural resources to carry on a long struggle.

A self-styled anti-imperialist league gave vent to the thoughts of radical interests, said to have been prompted by Moscow, with the publication of statements here today attempting to give a foreign imperialist significance to the present conflict. The league statements, characterized by the leading Chinese newspapers as a piece of Bolshevik propaganda, quoted a Moscow dispatch charging the present conflict was a plot to divide China. Japan, the dispatch said, would dominate Manchuria, and Great Britain would hold sway in South China.

RECENT WAGE RISE MAY END RAIL LINE

Discontinuance Petition Held Up Pending Labor Parley

The hearing in the Supreme Court today on the petition of Zenas W. Bliss of Providence, R. I., receiver of the Intervale Consolidated Railway Company, for permission to discontinue the line running through Plainville, Attleboro, and North Attleboro to Pawtucket, was postponed a week for the purpose of obtaining if some arrangement might not be effected whereby services of 77 employees of the road could be continued. Unless the receiver and the employees could reach an agreement on the question, the Court stated, it would be his duty to allow the petition, as creditors could not be made to operate a line at a daily loss.

Though arbitration the railroad men recently received a wage award of from 66 cents to 77 cents per hour and Mr. Bliss informed the Court that if this schedule is lived up to the road cannot be continued. The operating loss is now about \$120 a day.

Asked by the Court what the road desired, Mr. Bliss said that if the men would work under their former wage scale and all cars operated could be one-man cars, the operation would show a small profit.

James H. Vahey, attorney for the employees, characterized the petition as a subterfuge to get aside an award of wages. Mr. Vahey said that the receiver had not asked aid of towns through which the line passed. He said a note for \$175,000, ostensibly held by trustees of the New England Investment & Security Company, was really held by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

MT. ARARAT MAY BE RUSSO-TURK BUFFER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Armenian proposal to make Mt. Ararat an international reservation, cabled yesterday from Erivan, was explained this morning by Dr. Russell T. Uhlir, health director of the Near East Relief.

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liet in Russian Armenia, who arrived recently in New York, as a proposal in the interests of international peace of very great importance in the Near East.

"Both Russia and Turkey claim Mt. Ararat," said Dr. Uhlir, "which is, incidentally, the sacred mountain of the Armenian people. It is now in Turkish territory, having been taken in the Bolshevik aftermath of the war; but since a resumption of the struggle over Mt. Ararat is deemed inevitable in the Caucasus, Leon Fashallan, secretary of the Near East Relief Committee at Geneva, has suggested as a measure of arbitration that it be made a small international buffer state by itself, with a local police force to protect its accessibility as a place of visit for Christian travelers from all over the world."

The control of the mountain, said Dr. Uhlir, would be best put in the hands of a nation with no immediate responsibilities in the region, preferably the United States.

HULTMAN WARNS "GAS" DEALERS

Will Summons Wholesalers Not Returning Questionnaire

Sixty-six of the large dealers in gasoline in this State have not yet answered the letter sent out Aug. 28 by the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of which Eugene C. Hultman is chairman, asking these companies their net profit per gallon of gasoline.

To these wholesalers Mr. Hultman today sent out registered letters, telling them that unless the information is received before Sept. 15, summonses will be issued, compelling their appearance before the commission, with books and records.

The other large dealers, 33 in number, have complied. The original letter was mailed because of complaints reaching the department that the price of gasoline in this State was exorbitant and related by this office before many other parts of the United States. In this letter the commissioner made the point that the wholesale price of gasoline in tank-car lots had been 10 cents higher than the price to consumers had been lowered only about 2 cents.

In Mr. Hultman's words, "the purpose of asking for the information was to ascertain 'whether or not the price of gasoline in Massachusetts is fair and reasonable or unjust, unreasonable, and exorbitant.' The letter sent out today to the delinquents follows:

No reply has been received from you to the letter of the commission dated Aug. 28 concerning complaints filed with it in regard to the prices charged consumers of gasoline in Massachusetts. Therefore, the commission advises you that if the information requested is not received by this office before Sept. 15, it will be necessary to issue summonses as provided by law compelling your appearance before the commission with books and records.

For your information the commission regards all cases where top operation is not received or an arbitrary attitude is adopted as matters of public record and concern.

TRACTION SYSTEM MAY GO

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The city council of Brandon, Man., is considering the installation of a modern fleet of motor busses by the place of the present electric traction system. The proposal was recommended by Brandon's city manager, Mr. Fawkes, who stated that a bus system not only would be a more modern method of transportation but would better supply the city's requirements. He estimated that the change would effect a saving of \$15,000 annually to the city. Mr. Fawkes already is in communication with a Winnipeg bus company in regard to the proposed change.

All Have Same Purpose

Men in four branches of the nation's postal system assembled in the

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 9 (Special).—As the 21st annual convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association got under way today, A. P. Lang, president of Pleasantville, O., emphatically declared that this branch of the postal service will never join, nor contribute one thing to any organization which might require them to support a strike.

This was Mr. Lang's announcement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the rural letter carriers will not join the A. F. of L., although, according to W. D. Brown of Washington, D. C., attorney for the letter carriers, there are a number of representatives of the federation here seeking an opportunity to enroll them.

The predominating desire among the 500 delegates is to devise improvements in the service to farmers, particularly in the delivery of newspapers. "A modern farmer, they assert, is just as impatient for his stock and bond report as his brother in the city, and the rural letter carriers are assuming the responsibility of getting it to him at the best speed of first-class mail."

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Aim of Rural Letter Carrier

Support of President Sure, Despite Veto of Postal Salary Bill, Association Head Says

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Round-World Liner Lands Passengers

Dollar Steamer Docks With Eminent Turk Aboard

H. E. S. Bustany Pasha, formerly Turkish Minister of Finance and State, who represented Turkey in negotiations with the United States and Great Britain some years ago, which led up to treaties, arrived here today, a passenger, on the round-the-world liner President Adams of the Dollar Line, which is completing its second world-circling voyage since that service was established by the Dollar Line with combination passenger and cargo boats secured from the United States Shipping Board.

The Adams brought 34 passengers for Boston and 59 for New York. Mr. Bustany will remain in New York for the next few months. The vessel also brought a large cargo to be discharged at the Army Base, South Boston.

Capt. Daniel G. Murphy of the South Boston police, returned from a two-month sojourn in Europe. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of New York returned from a visit to European countries. Anthony Arnoux, an intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt,

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Progress of the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 9. Republican leaders believe that President Coolidge, in his Baltimore address last Saturday, supplied the crowning issue upon which the pending campaign will be waged and decided.

"The time for Americans to range themselves firmly, squarely and uncompromisingly behind American ideals is now," said he. "The great body of our people have an abiding faith in their own country. The time has come when they should supplement that faith with action. The question is whether America will allow herself to be degraded into a communist and socialist state, or whether it will remain American."

Thus early in the campaign, in other words, it has become clear that conditions have arisen under which the liberal conservatism of the United States, without regard to party affiliations, must stand up to a final battle with the combined radical and revolutionary forces of the country. The question which voters must decide is whether they shall elect at the polls the candidates of the Republican Party; or assume all that goes with the program of Senator La Follette, which the Socialist Party finds support in, and support with full strength. The Democratic candidates, by the admission of their own friends, as well as by the trend of events, are thus reduced, it is pointed out, to a position of merely emphasizing the dangers of radical triumph through encouraging a division of the liberal vote.

Political Speculation

While Mr. Davis is denying, as Republican propaganda, that his party leaders have abandoned hope of winning in the middle west, the fact is that it is Mr. Frank Kent, an editor of the Democratic Baltimore Sun, who published the statement that "except in a few states where the Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, and Nebraska, the Presidential fight is between Mr. Coolidge and Mr. La Follette. Not only that," he says, "but Mr. Davis in all these states, if the election were held today, would run a poor third." "The moral of this to the Democrats," continues Mr. Kent, personal friend of Mr. Davis, who journeyed to Chicago with him, talked with the same, and was conferred with Mr. Davis, and is a clear-headed political observer, "is that their only chance is to combine south and east, giving La Follette their best wishes in the west."

Partly as a result of Mr. Davis' own acts, but largely as a consequence of the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the vice presidency, the contest has narrowed to a point where, in the view of expert political observers, one of two things will happen on Nov. 4, viz: either Coolidge and Daves will be elected at the polls, or the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives by the sinister prospect of Mr. La Follette entering the White House through the balance of power held by him and his followers.

The possibility of this disquieting outcome has already been adverted to and is what President Coolidge had in mind in his Baltimore address, namely, that through a division of votes between the candidates of the two great parties, the La Follette ticket will obtain sufficient electoral votes to make a choice of President in the Electoral College impossible; and in this contingency, a deadlock being reached in the House, the Senate will be called upon to elect a vice-president who, in the failure of the House to elect, will become president under the law. What chances there are in this situation is seen in the fact that Mr. La Follette holds the balance of power in both Houses and would thereby control the choice of the President. Hence the warning note sounded by the President at Baltimore, and the narrowing down of the issues to this one all-embracing problem?

Vital Issues at Stake

Consider, first, the menace of an indecisive result at the polls which would throw the election into the House of Representatives. Of all the offices in the gift of the people of the United States, the Presidency is the one which is peculiarly representative of the people, and the President is one whom the people, within the restrictions laid down, should of right select. This campaign bids fair to stir the people as they probably have not been wrought up since the campaign of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Vital issues are at stake, on which men and women will take sides passionately, and the result in any event is likely to be exceedingly close. In these circumstances, the Republican position is that the result should be decided at the polls.

It is true that the Constitution

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PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 6. Events so far in the campaign have stressed Labor's support of the Progressive Independent candidates, Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler. First there was the Cleveland convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action at which the La Follette candidacy was announced. That convention was three-quarters labor, chiefly organized railroad workers and some of the more important unions that are independent of the American Federation of Labor.

The next big event in the campaign was the endorsement by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City a month ago. So that now, so far as official actions count, organized labor is in with minor or even indirectly behind the La Follette-Wheeler candidates. Both the old parties know that this is so, although with 60 days remaining in which to work for votes, the Republican and Democratic managers have not given up hope of diverting a considerable portion of the Labor vote to their candidates. The Progressives have no quarrel with that. They would do the same thing if the position were reversed.

How About the Farmer?

So far, very little has been said about the farmer support of the Progressive ticket. True the Farmer Labor party was represented at the convention and the platform as well as Senator La Follette's own statement was designed to appeal to the farmer. But one has not heard yet of any official action being taken by any of the more prominent farmer organizations in support of the La Follette-Wheeler ticket. Neither has there been such action in support of the other two parties.

Farmer organizations are not like national labor organizations. The one attempt that has been made in the United States in the last quarter of a century to form a national organization of farmers that function politically was the nonpartisan League, and that did not succeed. The farmers do function politically by groups when they are aroused. Every politician knows that. But they do it in a different way from labor organizations, therefore one must go about it in a different way to find out how the farmers are leaning in this campaign.

The Progressive managers are very well satisfied with what they are finding out about the farmers. For instance they consider Iowa, one of the greatest agrarian states, safe, although that does not mean that they will stop working there. They are satisfied with what they are hearing from farmers in other sections of the United States.

For instance, in California, R. V. Garrod of Saratoga, state president of the California Farmers' Union, is running as one of the La Follette electors. From the State of Washington, A. D. Cross, state secretary of the Washington Farmers' Union, has written:

"Practically all leaders of farm organizations in this State are for La Follette except one, who seems to be guided by the bankers. Our state president, John Quincy Adams, is calling a meeting of the farmers for Progressive political action. He has accepted a position on the committee for the La Follette candidacy in this State."

Miss Jennie Buell, secretary of the Michigan State Grange, has endorsed the Progressive ticket. In answer to a letter from Charles A. Lyman, former secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations, who has taken charge of the Progressive farm bureau, she wrote:

"You are right in assuming that I regard the candidacy of Senator La Follette with considerable favor. In fact, you describe my attitude of mind in very mild terms."

P. L. Betts, president of the Chicago Equity Union Exchange, wrote:

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DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 8. The campaign textbook distributed by the Democratic National Committee is a pretentious volume, it discusses all the subjects at issue, putting forth the Democratic view on each in a comprehensive manner. The record of the party and of its candidates in the matter of public service is reviewed. The careers of the candidates are set out with extracts from their public utterances and other data. Presenting the book to the public by instalments was part of a well-thought-out plan, which invited the readers of the newspapers to the former practice of releasing the book, itself. The chapters of the book pertain to the record of John W. Davis as a progressive and as a friend of Labor, to the tariff, agriculture, women, and the Republican candidates. Through-out the book, Mr. Davis is extolled as the actual leader of the Democratic Party.

Davis Record Reviewed

The Democratic candidate is presented as a progressive Democrat through each one of the hundreds of references of him. Not a bare intimation of reaction has been allowed to creep into the book. And the liberal attitude of the nominee on political and economic questions is not put forward as a mere assertion. Proof in the form of extracts from his record as a public official is submitted in abundance. The votes and speeches of Mr. Davis as member of the House of Representatives are produced, also his arguments as solicitor-general of the United States in defending progressive legislation before the Supreme Court of the United States. Particular attention is paid to a speech that Mr. Davis made in the House in which he reviewed the legislation of the session and congratulated his colleagues on their privilege of having been able to serve the public so faithfully.

Mr. Davis has repeatedly shown himself to be the sincere advocate and supporter of policies and laws desired by working men and women for their advancement and improvement, according to the campaign book. Proof again is submitted. As a national legislator, the nominee worked for the Clayton act, which exempts labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecutions as "trusts." He took an active interest

in to tell about his trip through the west, when he talked with many farmers. "I attended the picnic of the Orleans Creamery," he said. "There were about 6000 there. Nearly all the farmers I talked with were in favor of La Follette and Wheeler, despite the fact that their Governor Bryan is very popular with Nebraska farmers. They like Bryan but will be unable to stand Davis."

There are other letters from Colorado, Idaho, West Virginia, New York State, in fact from almost every state where there is a large farm population, all showing that leaders of farmer organizations in those states are favoring the Progressive cause in this campaign. Senator La Follette in his Labor Day speech paid a good deal of attention to the farmers considering that a position on the committee for the La Follette candidacy in this State."

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PRIMARY VOTE PROVES HEAVY THROUGH STATE

Women Play Big Part in Contests—1,500,000 Persons Eligible to Vote

From all parts of Massachusetts today came early reports that a heavy vote was being cast in the primaries held to choose party candidates for United States Senator, Representatives in Congress, Governor of the Commonwealth, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor, Attorney-General, senator in the General Court or Legislature, Representative, and the Executive, or Governor's Council.

This year the votes are to be cast in 1430 election precincts. The officials in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth estimate that about 1,500,000 individuals are eligible to vote in the primaries today which conclude a long campaign.

At 5 last evening the time for filing independent nomination candidates expired. Last Friday sufficient petitions were filed for the 18 La Follette-Wheeler electors for President and Vice-President.

The Workers' Party, pledged to William Z. Foster for President and Benjamin Gitlow for Vice-President, filed a complete list of electors and a complete state ticket as well as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Child Labor Stand

As solicitor-general, Mr. Davis appeared in the Supreme Court, it is pointed out, to defend the Adamson law and the first child-labor law that the Congress enacted. In brief, the campaign book presents Mr. Davis as one of the prime movers in what Labor considers two of the most important reforms in the past quarter century. These are:

1. The establishment by law (and its approval by the Supreme Court of the United States) that a labor union is not a "trust" and cannot be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws.

2. The establishment and recognition by law of the eight-hour day and its approval by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was to be expected that the campaign book would assail the Republican high tariff law. It does. The record of the Republican Party in the industry is contrasted with Democratic achievements such as the co-operative agricultural act, the grain standards act, the warehouse act, the federal roads act, the federal farm loan act and the federal reserve act.

The chapter on women outlines women's needs and desires and appeals strongly for women's support for Davis and Bryan on the ground of what the Democratic Party did for women during the Wilson administration.

President Coolidge's acts of "commission and omission" are carefully reviewed and the past month I have been in personal touch with the people in that section and know that they are tired of the manner in which old-line party leaders do things. "Fighting Bob" will carry the northwest hands down against all comers.

Take it all in all, Senator La Follette and his running mate, Senator Wheeler, are content with the prospect of getting farmer support at the polls next November. But, although they are satisfied that they are as well liked as either of the two old party candidates today, they will not rest their case on their prospects. The farmers will have no reason to forget that La Follette and Wheeler are running during the last 60 days of the campaign.

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COOLIDGE-DAWES CARAVAN MOVES INTO NEW HAMPSHIRE

Group of Republican Leaders With Brass Band Meets Party at the State Line

CLAREMONT, N. H., Sept. 9 (Special)—The Coolidge and Dawes Lincoln caravan entered New Hampshire this forenoon from Plymouth, Vt., at the start of its long journey to the Pacific coast. A party of Republican leaders, headed by Dwight Hall, chairman of the Republican State Committee, Capt. John G. Whelan, candidate for Governor, Henry W. Keyes, United States Senator, and Edward H. Wason, candidate for reelection to Congress, went to the New Hampshire-Vermont boundary at West Claremont and met the caravan.

The entry into the Granite State was elaborately planned. Large parties of Republican motorists with bands and flags met the travelers at Claremont and again at Newport. Open air speaking was held at both towns, with the principal addresses by local candidates and by Simeon Fess, United States Senator from Ohio.

This afternoon the caravan will move southward, with a rally at Keene and a reception at the New Hampshire-Massachusetts boundary. It will then be escorted by representatives of the Republican Party in Massachusetts to Greenfield and tomorrow will go on to Northampton for a demonstration at the home of President Coolidge.

A New Hampshire state flag decorated, the only woman candidate on the ticket of the Republican party this year, Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, is closing an active and forceful campaign. She has stood for old-age pension, benefits for mothers, eight-hour shifts in all factories and industries, minimum wage and the retention of the direct primary and the initiative and referendum.

In Boston 126,737 men are registered to vote today in the primaries while there are 34,366 women so qualified to take their parts in helping select their party candidates for the various offices to be filled next November.

Registration for voting at the State election on Tuesday, Nov. 4, is in progress now and will be continued at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, first floor, City Hall Annex. Registration in places in wards and precincts in various parts of Boston from 6 till 7 at night will begin on Oct. 1 and continue till Oct. 15.

Vermont Is Holding Its Biennial Primary Election

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 9.—Vermont voters were expected to attend in unusually large numbers the polls which opened this morning for the biennial primary election. The candidacy of a native son,

signed in 1784 was presented to the caravan to be borne along the line of march into the far west. There were also displayed today several political campaign flags bearing likenesses of Coolidge and Dawes.

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Sept. 9.—Led by Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio and A. W. Jeffries, former Representative in Congress from that state, an automobile caravan this morning left the house in which President Coolidge was born, for a tour over the Coolidge-Dawes-Lincoln highway to the Pacific coast that will cover five thousand miles and lead through 17 states.

Before the start was made there were exercises in charge of the Home Town Coolidge Club, with Herbert Moore of Ludlow, Vt., presiding. An address was delivered by Senator Fess. Prominent Republican leaders from this section of Vermont accompanied the caravan on the first leg of the journey, which led through Woodstock and Windsor, Vt., to Claremont, N. H. At the bridge over the Connecticut River, the border line between Vermont and New Hampshire, the party was met by a party of New Hampshire Republicans and a brass band.

Calvin Coolidge, for the presidency, has aroused citizens throughout the State to a high pitch of interest in politics.

Political leaders last night declared that even the primary vote this year will be far above the 67,000 total for the State in the election two years ago.

The primary campaign has been a quiet one but the coming national contest has served to increase the interest in the state candidates. There are no Democratic contests. The Republicans are called upon to choose between candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, and congressman from one of the two districts.

Franklin S. Billings, Lieutenant-Governor, is opposed by Roland E. Stevens of White River Junction, for the gubernatorial nomination. J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans and W. H. Farnsworth of Burlington, are disputing the lieutenant-governor nomination. E. W. Gibson is opposed for renomination to Congress by John A. Gordon of Barre.

POLISH CONVENTION HELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The National Polish Falcons, an organization of young Poles in America, at its thirty-fifth annual convention here, adopted a resolution requiring all its officers hereafter to be naturalized citizens of the United States. The convention lasted a week and was attended by 210 delegates from many parts of the country.

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Liverpool, England

WORK ADVANCES ON R. I. PROJECT

Great \$21,000,000 Water Supply Development to Be Finished in 1926

SCITUATE, R. I., Sept. 9 (Special)—Work on the new \$21,000,000 Providence water supply project, the main unit of which is the Scituate dam, has progressed to a point which gives assurance of delivery of water from the new supply in the spring of 1926 as promised by the engineers in charge of the project.

The flowage, within a water shed approximately in extent one-third of the square mileage of the entire state of Rhode Island, is timed to begin with the completion of a seven-mile aqueduct, including three and one-third miles of tunnel, into the city of Providence.

The big reservoir will submerge the sites of four villages, typical of which is Richmond, where with hills and buildings removed the land will eventually be inundated to a depth of 50 feet. Twenty-three miles of modern roads, causeways and bridges have been built to replace highways across the area below the flow line. Entire mill companies were bought out and the rights and the claims of employees met by settlement. Nearly 14,000 acres of land was acquired by condemnation proceedings.

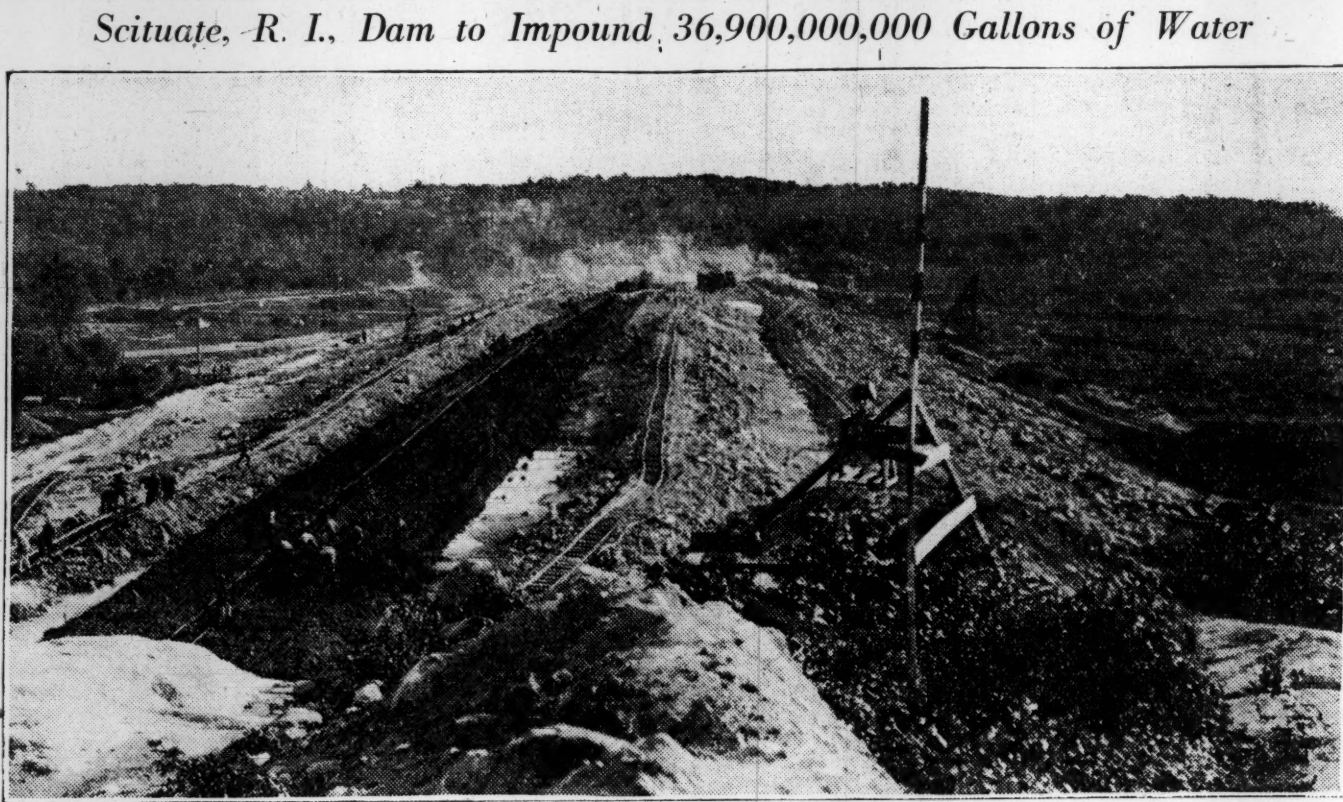
This work has been administered by a board, of which B. Thomas Potter has been the head since its organization in 1915. The engineering is directed by Frank E. Winsor, one of the engineers in charge of the building of New York City's new water supply.

The dam, which is 3200 feet in length, is built above solid ledge with key walls of cement, and above these now is being reared the core of loam between layers of sand, gravel and riprap.

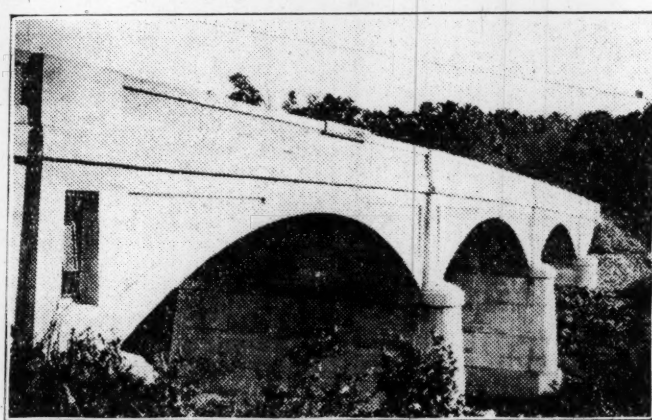
Looking up both the Ponaganset and the Pawtuxet River valleys steam shovels are seen at work in the stripping, while busy little trains bring down their loads of materials

for the embankments. A cement concrete bridge to span the spillway is completed, one-half of the tunnel through solid rock to link aqueduct and pipe line is done. The big filter plant at Kent will have been completed before the fall of 1925.

The enterprise, which will connect six sizeable bodies of water and many lesser ones, is regarded as the largest engineering project in this State. The reservoir will impound to capacity 36,900,000 gallons of water. It will permit, it is estimated, a daily yield of \$5,000,000 gallons. This is approximately four times the present daily consumption and is calculated to provide adequately for future growth.



Photograph Shows the Core of Loam With Gravel Banks and Riprap to Hold It in Place.



Concrete Bridge Over Spillway for Scituate, R. I., Dam.

Scituate, R. I., Dam to Impound 36,900,000,000 Gallons of Water

At Boston Playhouses

"Civilian Clothes" at St. James Theater

St. James Theater—George A. Giles presents The Boston Stock Company in "Civilian Clothes," by Thomas Buchanan.

Rhys Arkwright... Houston Richards... General McInerney... Frederick Murray... John Collier... Florence Lanham... Anna Layne... Elizabeth Lanham... Sam McInerney... Herbert Hayes... Mrs. Margaret Smythe... Olive Blakeney... Essie Henderson... Caroline Murphy... Zack Hart... Harvey Hays... Mr. Lanham... Louis Leon Hall... McInerney Sr... Katha Remley... Bell Hop... Harry Lowell

It was an ardent welcome which the audience at the St. James Theater last night accorded to the Boston Stock Company, returning, as it was, for its fourth season. Perhaps the most convincing indication of the sincerity of this welcome was the fact that the hour pressed 12 o'clock before all the ceremonies were concluded.

The play, by the way, incidental to the obviousness of the evening, while it might have been almost anything with the same effect, was "Civilian Clothes" by Thomas Buchanan, a post-war drama which carried a well-selected company, carry the talents of both the new and old members of the company. Happily, "Civilian Clothes" is itself a cross-section of the actual, a piece of realism on the stage which probably has had its frequent counterpart in American life immediately after the war. Caste did not divide the deeds of distinguished heroism in the Argonne; and it did not prevent a proud Lanham of Southern aristocracy from marrying while a Red Cross worker in France, just such a hero; but it did not prevent old prejudices and prejudices, if only to be later overcome, from nearly shattering the happiness of two lives when Capt. Sam McGinnis' army uniform gave way to the civilian clothes of a cobbler's son. Despite a misleading domestic philosophy to which the lines frequently gave expression, despite a redundant last scene, Mr. Buchanan's play, combining just that modicum of pathos which salts the humor and gives a bit of realism to the expected happy ending, is interesting and entertaining.

It is difficult to recall just when during the play one began contemplating, to himself, the pleasing interpretation which Herbert Hayes, the new leading man, gave to the role of Captain Sam McGinnis, alias Dodson, but at least that was one impression which was inescapable. The part was not novel to him; he gave the character a refreshing newness which may be expected from him in his other studies in the weeks to come. Kay Hammond, as new as Mr. Hayes, and who might remind one of several delightful actresses of eminence, is quite sufficient to stand without comparison. Her depiction of the previously mentioned Miss Lanham showed an intrinsic appreciation of her art. Her moods of flippancy, sincerity, and coquetry were equally well done. If Houston Richards lived up to his reputation as an actor of juvenile roles in a manner which added to his prestige, Marie Lalloz as Nora, a maid, certainly shone through her prosaic rôle in a way which kept her in the background of the action, but in the foreground of the personalities.

Mr. Buckler gave a suave, poised and richly flavored performance of the part of the traveling butler, Captain and Miss Standing made her rôle shine with wit and common sense, a pleasant variant of the familiar country relative of the stage who reforms her decadent city folk. "So have I," echoes the sister, holding it up. Miss Walker gave a sharp-edged characterization of the foolish wife, and Mr. Olive revealed in one of those parts that give him roomy mental playground.

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Jewett Players in "The Green Scarab"

Arlington Theater—Henry Jewett's Repertory Company in "The Green Scarab," a mystery comedy in four acts by Isabel Parker, for the first time on any stage.

Sarah... May Edies... Mrs. Rock... Marie Louise Walker... Ruth Budd... who not only sings and plays in a charming manner, but finishes her act with 10 minutes on the trapeze. "The Director" was the name given to the turn by Eddie Cole and George Snyder, who follow their dialogue with the showing of an ancient Charlie Chaplin film, which George "directs" from the stage. Swift and Kelley, with 15 minutes of clever lines generously sprinkled with laughs, were well received. Several costume changes, including a far-fetched attempt at a steepchase, were presented by Voliano, Avery and Aleer. The Diaz sisters, tight-rope performers; the Kikutas, Japanese acrobats; and the usual comedy, news and topic reels filled out the program.

This is a mystery play written in the vein of police stories, aiming at something of the elegance of "Raffles." The scene is New York today, and the action grows out of the borrowing without permission by a spendthrift young matron, Kitty Rock, of a priceless carved emerald owned by Captain Markoe. Kitty intends to obtain some ready money from money lenders on the jewel, her husband being near bankruptcy. There then is a mystery person, named Mr. Nestor, who has an absorbing interest in scarabs. For a while it looked as though we were to have a new version of Bernstein's "The Thief," with its story of the wife who must have pretty things.

But in the second act we are in the rooms of Captain Markoe and it is the wife's sister who is in danger of being compromised, not the wife. The sister, true to her self-sacrificing kind, had undertaken to return the emerald during the Captain's absence. It seems that he had a hunch that somebody would be after his treasures, and the thought promising him more entertainment than the first act of the play he is attending, he returns to his rooms just in time to catch the sister going out. It is only natural that he thinks her a thief at first, and what else could he do but shield the good name of her sister? The situation is taut and takes a witty turn when the Captain becomes romantically interested for the first time in his many years of world touring. How the whole thing winds up must be left for players to discover. When is a mystery play not a mystery play? When some reviewer gives away the plot.

Mr. Buckler gave a suave, poised and richly flavored performance of the part of the traveling butler, Captain and Miss Standing made her rôle shine with wit and common sense, a pleasant variant of the familiar country relative of the stage who reforms her decadent city folk. "So have I," echoes the sister, holding it up. Miss Walker gave a sharp-edged characterization of the foolish wife, and Mr. Olive revealed in one of those parts that give him roomy mental playground.

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PAYSON SMITH SAYS 'AMERICA SETS EXAMPLE'

Believes Its Best Service Is
Outside League by Na-
tional Growth

"The chief obligation of Americans in helping to meet the world situation, I believe, is to realize in the United States the ideals which we have been developing in our life and in our democratic institutions in order to prove to the world what is the best. I believe that the prime duty of our American school system is to develop a nationalism of the best kind. We shall meet our international obligations best by devoting ourselves to the highest development of our American institutions."

Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, made this statement to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor on his return from a summer in Europe yesterday afternoon. Dr. Smith traveled through England, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. The trip was so brief that he hesitated to make sweeping statements on situations that he had not had an opportunity to study. He continued:

No one can return to the United States without feeling that it is a privilege to be an American citizen. You get the feeling over there that democracy as we use the word, gives everyone a chance to make the most of himself without regard to class distinction, is not realized in Europe.

He said that no one who went abroad could fail to be impressed by the great economic struggle being made by England and France and the other countries but especially England.

Commenting on the attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations as he saw it after visiting European countries, Dr. Smith said that he thought that the United States had done well to keep out of it so far. He explained:

France is a country made up of

people who always lived there. They are French. They think as Frenchmen. England is made up of people who have always lived there. They are English. They think as Englishmen. And so on with the other countries. We, on the other hand, are trying what is likely to be a slow process. We are taking large numbers of people from all nations and welding them into American citizens.

They have not broken former ties and do not bring to questions the same relationship of thought. We have group opinion that is influenced by immediate interest—French, English, etc. Therefore we ought to be careful that we do not allow international concerns affecting other countries to come into our American domestic affairs.

DRY LAW CRUSADERS CALL STATE TO VOTE

Anti-Saloon Speakers Clarion
Massachusetts' Duty

Work in behalf of the state prohibition enforcement measure by the four "Law Crusaders" of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League is progressing so well that need of an additional "advance man" to make their bookings was voiced yesterday by William J. Forgrave, superintendent of the league, who at the same time announced a change in the personnel of the party.

The place of Ernest A. Lilley, who delivered the accompanying lecture with the motion picture, "Let Us Forget," and who now is leaving for Maine to attend the Bangor Theological Seminary, is to be taken by George T. Plummer, formerly pastor of the Advent Christian Church at Palmer, Ill., and who for two years conducted a tour through Illinois in behalf of prohibition with F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The crusaders today moved to Worcester to begin a week of intensive campaigning in that city and vicinity.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 9

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mrs. Williamson, Delaware.

Mrs. Moore, New York.

Mrs. Dorr, Boston.

Mrs. Snyder, Cornell, N. Y.

Mrs. E. J. Davidson, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Dora D. Coate, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Mary E. Patterson, Columbia, Pa.

Mrs. Elmore Burdick, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Belle Browning, Flint, Mich.

Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, Collingdale, Pa.

Mrs. M. Burdick, Flint, Mich.

Mrs. Belle Quick, Swartz Creek, Mich.

Mrs. Emma A. Newton, Edmonston, Alta.

Mrs. Barbara G. Hildner, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. Charles A. Murray, Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. M. Des Bois, Toledo, Mich.

Mrs. W. Dressel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. W. Wilson, Petersburg, Ohio.

Mrs. Rose Wilbur, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. B. B. Schwenker, Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. F. B. Schwenker, Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. Franklin J. Schwenker, Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. and Mrs. L. B. Winters, Sandusky, Ohio.

Mrs. and Mrs. H. C. Denzer, Sandusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Louise Lewis, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fred N. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Leola A. Herrick, Westfield, Mass.

Mrs. Mabel M. Roach, Warren, O.

Mrs. Lois L. Hines, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. Flora Ball Hopkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. W. P. Saint, Dayton, O.

Mrs. W. F. Saint, Dayton, O.

Mrs. Emma A. Rixford, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Alice P. Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Vera H. Holley, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. and Mrs. William F. Vogel, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Alice A. Stoddard, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Alva E. Thurston, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Grace M. M. Leland, Mich.

Mrs. Helen W. Eckstein, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Ruby E. Eckstein, Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Margaret D. McCormick, Marquette, Mich.

Mrs. Edith R. Keim, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Linnie Belle Clough, Bay City, Mich.

Mrs. Louis A. Ball, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Dixie Lou Pritch, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Ida E. Harnwell, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Esther Hamilton, Greensburg, Pa.

Mrs. Edward Millson, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. William H. Gallard, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Mrs. Clara E. Reek, Toledo, O.

Mrs. Jennie F. Shepherd, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Settie E. Smith Hughes, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Bertha Maas, Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Clara Maas, Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Marion Wallace Sittering, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Alice Mickleborough, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Albright, Traverse City, Mich.

Mrs. Bernice Prouty Rabig, Chicago.

Mrs. E. K. Rabig, Chicago.

Mrs. Kate Lois Barry, Vancouver, B. C.

Mrs. Helen E. Donathen, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Fannie K. Hirscher, Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Miriam S. Rainer, Norwood, O.

SUNSET STORIES

Rain, Rain Come Back Again

MARY had intended to visit Aunt Lucie this morning, but when she awoke, she missed the golden beams of the sun shining through her window. After she was dressed, she hurried to the window to see what had become of the sun. She looked out to the east, where the sun always made its first appearance, but there were no signs of it anywhere.

"Mr. Sun, why don't you shine on us this morning?" Mary called softly.

"I cannot shine on you, because the gray clouds are paying you a visit; there isn't room enough for both of us at the same time," the sun replied.

A little frown came over Mary's face. She decided that she didn't like to have the gray clouds visit her.

But the gray clouds were very busy. They kept tumbling about and rolling over each other, and all the time they were moving about, they knew what Mary was thinking about them.

So they said to themselves, "Let us talk to Mary a bit. Perhaps she will find out that we are her good friends, too."

Mary pressed her face against the window-pane, so that she could look up at the clouds, which now seemed quite close to her.

"We want to be your friends, Mary," said the clouds.

Mary was so surprised to know that the gray clouds were friendly, that the little pout on her lips changed to a happy smile. "I wanted the sun to shine today, so that I could go to see my Aunt Lucie. But you are going to make it rain, gray clouds. The sun is my friend."

"We want you to be our friend, too, Mary," the clouds called back.

Then, before Mary could say a word, little, pearly raindrops came pattering down, splashing themselves playfully against the window where Mary stood.

"Here we are. Here we are," they shouted gleefully, as they fell pell-mell on the tin roof below.

Mary was having so much fun watching the raindrops come dashing down that she quite forgot about wanting to go to Aunt Lucie's.

"Who sent you, pretty raindrops?" "The gray clouds sent us," they said.

The gray clouds are good friends of the grass, and the flowers, and the birds. Mary watched carefully, and what do you suppose she saw? First, the little raindrops washed the leaves of all the trees. Then, they sprinkled the pink and white roses. They gave all the tiny grass blades a drink of water. Everywhere they left little pools and streams of water.

Mary had been looking down in the garden and street so long that she had forgotten to look up at the sky. Now there were only a very few drops of rain coming down, and suddenly the sun peeped through the clouds.

The flowers in the garden looked so fresh; the streets were clean; even the street cars and buildings seemed to have had new paint put on them. In a tiny puddle which the rain had made, two sparrows were splashing the water and having a fine bath. When Mary looked at the sun again, she saw the little tiny raindrops which were still falling turn into bright rainbow colors.

"Oh, you beautiful raindrops," Mary said, clapping her hands. "you and the gray clouds are fine friends. You must come again."

And the raindrops promised that they would.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I suddenly realized this morning that I had not seen of Major since I came home and I decided it was high time I was paying him a visit.

He was in his favorite spot near the big maple tree taking a snooze.

That gave me an idea and I crept very quietly up to him.

When I got close enough I made a dive for him, expecting to give him a big surprise.

But I discovered he had been peeping at me out of one eye and was well prepared for me and gave me the liveliest tussle I have had in a long time! So I was the one that got the big surprise!

HUMANE SOCIETY HAS AN ACTIVE AUGUST

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today, Francis H. Rowley, president, announced that during August officers of the society investigated 543 cases; examined 243 animals; made 28 prosecutions; with 23 convictions; took 74 horses from work. In the stockyards and abattoirs 17,171 animals were inspected. Interest in the Jack London Club continues to grow, nearly 3,000 new members being enrolled during the month.

From field workers and volunteers the American Humane Education Society received reports of 19 new Bands of Mercy during the month. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized by the Parent American Society is 143,646.

ELDORADO SITE MARKED

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Excavation operations were begun in Coloma,

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OIL BOOM AHEAD FOR AUSTRALIA

Engineer Finds, After Survey of America, Possibilities in Antipodes

Dr. G. B. Pritchard, head of the Melbourne Technical School, who spent the week-end in Boston in connection with his nation-wide survey of the American oil fields, said yesterday that the evidence which he has gathered has given convincing proof that Australian geological conditions are enough like those in America to make oil boring a feasible industry there.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Pritchard pointed out that while Boston considers 22-cent gasoline too high, and starts investigation if the price advances, Australia is forced to import all of its petroleum, and pay 60 cents per gallon in the cities and more in the country districts.

"Australia has oil," Dr. Pritchard said. "Borings made before I came to this country were successful in far as producing a certain quantity of petroleum went. We knew, also, that we had quantities of the same shale oil that America has. The question has been, shall we keep on boring? Shall we hazard more money on experiments which, successful, will produce a tremendous industrial revolution in the antipodes? After being in this country since May, investigating American oil fields from coast to coast, and getting the opinion of American mining experts who have looked over my geological samples of Australian oil-bearing strata, I am convinced that we must have oil and that we should go ahead in our boring for it."

Dr. Pritchard, a Fellow of the Geological Society, London, has made his trip of survey over the American fields with his own resources. He believes his investigation will bring new and greater support for Australian oil borings. He adds:

One American oil man told me that with the conditions as I have described them and with the Australian geological formation such as the samples which I have brought indicate, he himself would go ahead with the borings. Others were similarly optimistic.

The great industrial development that has followed the presence of cheap gasoline in the United States, both for the automobile and stationary engine has been held up in Australia by the high cost of petrol. All of our petrol is imported, part

FISH PROTECTION BACKED AT PARLEY

Gardner Poole Tells of Aims of Fisheries Association

Action to preserve American inshore fisheries by restocking and prevention of water pollution were urged by resolutions adopted at the meeting of the United States Fisheries Association, which recently closed its session at Atlantic City, N. J., according to Gardner Poole of Boston, president of the association.

A federal law recently passed forbids the dumping of oil, oily refuse, or bilge oil from ships in American territorial waters, Mr. Poole told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Theatrical News of the World

Brazão's Frank Farewell
to the Portuguese Stage

ANNOUNCEMENT that Eduardo Brazão was to retire from the Portuguese stage brought a flock of newspaper reporters to him for statements to the press. The Diário de Notícias, or, as one should say in English, the Daily News, calling him the greatest actor of Portugal, presented a longish account of an interview in which Brazão speaks out about the stage, actors, writers and critics. It is, for an actor, an uncommonly frank interview, and one that throws light upon one of the darkest corners in theatrical Europe. As no pains to conceal the pleasure he felt in his pre-eminence, he declared that "I am positive that no Portuguese artist was ever as well liked by the public as I. And not only in Portugal. See how fond they are of me in Brazil."

Asked to what he attributed the decline of the Portuguese stage, he replied, "I am sure that almost the whole story. Vanity. Once upon a time there were first, second, third and fourth figures. Today there are only stars. At the first kind words from a critic they desert the ranks and organize the worst sort of companies. A rôle is a rôle, nobody studies it nowadays, nobody concerns himself with it. In my time we spent day after day studying the meaning of a phrase, seeking after the color of a word. The actor of today has forgotten what vocal inflection means. He's content with chewing his words."

Portugal could derive nothing but profit from the visits of foreign companies, he thought. Even the worst of these organizations have something to teach the Portuguese. "I always took advantage of my vacations to go out and see what they were doing outside the country. He recalled the actors who had brought glory to the Portuguese stage—Virginia, adored by the public, yet in her way a phenomenon of plasticity—the plant instrument of her direc-

tor, from whom she absorbed every prescribed intonation, gesture, pose, without suggesting on the stage anything but spontaneity. Then there was Delfina, João Rosa, Augusto Rosa, Lucinda Simões, Adeline, Palmira, Antonio Pedro.

The effect of the National Conservatory? The worst possible. Its sole contribution to the stage had been Maria Matos. To add to the humor of the situation, she had been classified as an actress of tragedy and went forthwith to make her reputation as a comedienne. Brazão came out flatly for the historical play. It was his belief that it had ceased to flourish, not so much because of any inherent objection to the historical play as a form as because of the lack of actors to interpret the rôle aright.

The real surprise of the interview came when Señor Brazão was questioned as to his conception of the critic's function.

"The critics should treat us with the utmost severity whenever we deserve it. The critics must take their share of the blame for the decline of the Portuguese theater. It is an excessively considerate—too delicate with us actors—and are too chummy with us." Then there are the artists who will not bear with what the critics write in regard to the actor, and who, the newspaper editors, trying in every way to be spared adverse notices, suggested his interview.

"That is certainly true. In my time we accepted whatever the critics wrote, humbly and respectfully. One day I surprised D. Maria in the act of concealing a newspaper that had been lying on one of the tables. What was she hiding that for?" asked. "Because the critic has spoken a couple of truths about me, and that means one less newspaper in circulation," she answered.

Brazão's favorite national playwrights are Eduardo Schwalbach, Carlos Selvaquem, and Alfredo Cortes.

lional musical comedy part. Dennis King, as the handsome hero, has a pleasant voice, while William Kent bears the brunt of the rather unflattering humor in an adequate, if not brilliant, manner. Pearl Regay does some difficult steps exceedingly well, and distinguished herself by being the only member of the cast who ever has eavesdropped on a French Canadian trying to speak English.

A. B.

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 28

The latest production at the Gaiety Theatre is the American musical play, "Poppy." Annie Crofts and W. H. Berry have the principal parts.

The "Playhouse" at Liverpool begins its fourteenth repertory season in September, with a revival of A. A. Milne's comedy, "Sweetie." It is to be followed by "Mary's John," a new play by Harold Brighouse. Other items in the forthcoming season's program include Bernard Shaw's "The Conquering Hero," and Somerset Maugham's "The Razor's Edge." The Christmas play is being specially written by A. P. Herbert and William Armstrong. The last season at the Liverpool Playhouse extended for 42 weeks.

Charles Cochran is planning to present Mlle. Raquel Meller for a short season in London during September. The program will include two miniature operas (one of which is by Mozart) and a ballet by Stravinsky. In October Mlle. Meller leaves for New York.

After a run of more than 150 performances, the revival of "The Night of the Night" is to be withdrawn from the Winter Garden. It will be followed by another musical play, written by George Grossmith and Guy Bolton, to music by Charles Gershwin.

The Readean's next production is to be "The Claimant," a drama by a new author, M. S. Watts. The cast includes Fay Compton and Leon Quartermain.

Among the more important of the various London productions due in September and October are "The Hour and the Man," by Frank Sturges, at the New Theatre; "The Revival," at the Strand; "The Poet by Channing Pollock; "Katja the Dancer," at Daly's; and new plays by John Galsworthy and Frederick Lonsdale. There is also to be a Pavlova season at the Covent Garden.

"Much Ado About Nothing" has been chosen for the next program of the Fellowship Players. This society limits its productions to six Shakespearean dramas a year, and exists principally to enable young actors and actresses to play parts which would not otherwise fall to them.

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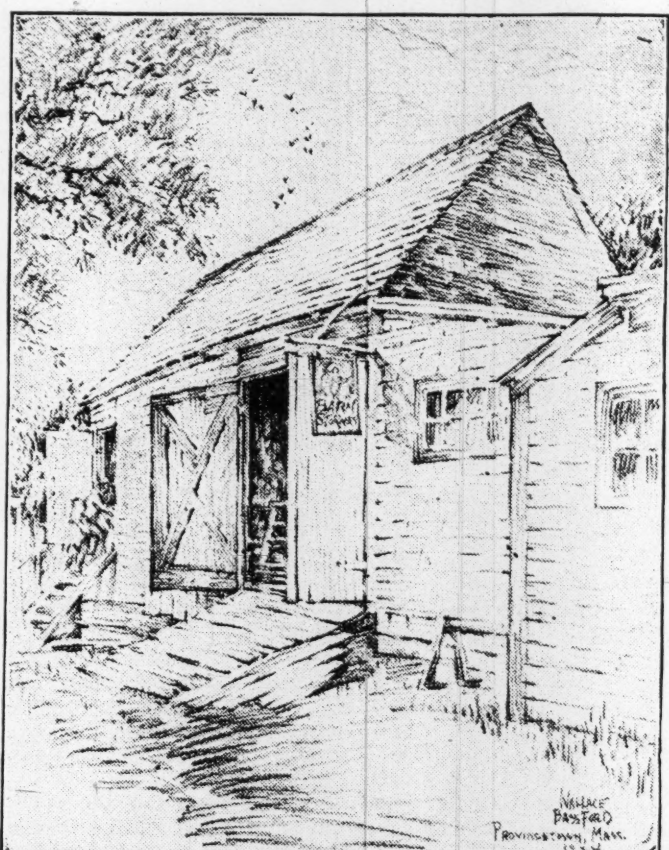
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THE BARNSTORMERS' THEATER



The Provincetown Barnstormers

Provincetown, Aug. 30

Special Correspondence

THIS year the Provincetown Barnstormers have taken up the work of the original Provincetown Players, who have long since departed for New York City.

The object of the new group, which is led by Frank Shay, is, first, the enjoyment of the members get out of the productions, and, second, to stage the work of the younger Provincetown playwrights that otherwise might not find production.

This new group of writers includes Raymond Wheatley Moore, whose "Carver of Stone" is soon to be done, and Norman Matson, a San Francisco newspaper man, who has a play in rehearsal.

While the object is to produce the plays of younger and less known writers, Eugene O'Neill's "Glengarry Glen" was chosen for the first bill. The cycle of four one-act plays deals with the same characters throughout, and while the plays have each been done separately, this is the first time that they have been staged as a unit. The first bill was a success, and some of the acting remarkably, particularly that of Frank Henderson, a Provincetown boy, who plays Yank in the third play of the group, "Bound East for Cardiff." Opposite him is Bruce B. Evans, doing Driscoll, his pal. Evans is from the Cornell Dramatic Club and does good work throughout the four plays. Arthur Bickers, another Provincetown boy, plays Davis, the forlornate gossip, very successfully.

Some of the cast are appearing for the first time, particularly Richard M. Blow, a Princeton student, who is cast as Ollie, the Swedish sailor, and Howard Rubin, a sculptor, doing the bartender.

While most of the players are amateurs, there is a sprinkling of professional and semiprofessional talent. Harrison Dowd of the Provincetown Players does a cocky and effectively and Frances Hyde from the Boston Theatre Guild cleverly interprets Bella, the leader of the Caribbean Negrresses. Marzot Kelley remembered for her work in "Pierrot the Frolic" and "O Lady Lady," and more recently in "Deburau," was with the group until a few days past, when she had to return to New York for a forthcoming Broadway production. Her part, Freda, the water-torn woman, is being well carried

on by Frances Park of Princeton, N. J.

The theater for the present is Frank Shay's barn—the original barn where several generations of an old Provincetown family kept cows, pigs, etc., when they were not too busy at sea. It was necessary to put an addition on the barn to accommodate an audience of any size. Even at present they are sometimes a bit crowded and uncomfortable, as the seats have no cushions. The spectators, however, have been kind and made no great complaint.

Mr. Shay plans to make the organization a permanent thing, producing plays the year round. Stoves will be placed at each side of the little stage so that both the audience and actors will be comfortably warm. During the winter months local talent and those of the art and literary colony, who are remaining here, will be utilized. As Eugene O'Neill has given a repertoire of plays, some of these will undoubtedly be produced. "Gold" is being considered for an early production, as is "Anna Christie."

Lyton Briggs Buehler, a Provincetown artist, is constructing the sets. His work in the Glengarry has been very much appreciated. The first scene—the deck of the tramp-ship "Glengarry," at anchor in the moonlit Caribbean Sea.

Several well-known persons are connected with the Barnstormers, either an advisory or active capacity. Harry Kemp, poet, and author of "Tramping on Life," is an earnest worker, though not active at present, as he is completing a book for early publication. Mary Heaton Vorse is one of the group, as is William Gaston Jr. of Boston, who acts as legal adviser and plays Smitty, the Oxford-bred sailor, in the present program. As Mr. Gaston is writing plays, some of his work will probably be produced by the group.

The group has already made one barnstorming trip, carrying company and scenery to Hyannis by truck for one performance and returning the same night.

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FOOD THAT IS GOOD

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WM. P. BARRY Vanderbilt 9615

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100 W. 72 Street, NEW YORK CITY

Table d'Hôte—à la Carte—à la Carte—Candy

Private Booth—Artistic Surroundings

Atmosphere of Rest and Quiet

Special 10-25 Sunday Dinner 12 to 3 P. M.

Near Columbus Ave., 10 A. M. to Midnight

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The MERRYTHOUGHT LUNCHEON & TEA ROOMS

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Quiet and Comfortable. Home-made Cakes, etc.

THE ORANGE TREE RESTAURANT

68 QUEEN ST., CHEAPSIDE

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Home-made cakes.

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146 High Street, Kensington

Lunches & Light Refreshments

COME AND VISIT THE

SPANIELLETTA RESTAURANT

For Light Refreshments, Lunches & Dinners

39, Orchard St., W. 1

Quiet, Cozy and Bright

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THE NEW AND NICE CAFE

8 Bloomsbury Street, W. (Top of New Bond Street)

The Green Tea Rooms

16 COVENTRY STREET

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Lunches & Light Refreshments

For Best Home Cooking Visit

"THE OPAL"

206, Church Street, W. 1, London, England

OPEN SUNDAYS 12-6

Ye Olde English Rose Restaurant

"The Home-made Shop"

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Home-made Chocolates & Cakes

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OLD CHLSEA RESTAURANT

PLEASANT HOMELIKE SURROUNDINGS

6, ESSEX STREET, STRAND.

DAINTY LUNCHEONS

The Cottage Tea Rooms

215 Piccadilly, W. (at Pic. Circus)

408 Strand, W. C. 33 Old Jewry, E. C.

8 Tokenhouse Buildings (Near Bank), E. C.

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Making Better Candy Over 25 Years. Attractive Steamer Baskets, \$10.00 up. Chocolates, Butter Scotch Caramels, Glace Fruit, \$1.50 \$2.00 lb. Assorted Salted Nuts, \$3.00 lb. Mammoth Peaches, \$5.00 lb.

Telephone orders fulfilled with confidence of personal attention

4 E. 33 ST., N. Y. CITY CALEDONIA 4955

Off-Stage and On

Madge, The Merry

F. NELLIE FARRER, long a

London favorite, it was said

something of a "coolest" at her

response in an audience, surely,

enters into the stage work of Madge

Kennedy. Watch the house at one of

her performances in "Poppy," and

see the wave of brightness that

crosses the faces of the audience

when she comes on. See it take on

something of the smile that is so fre-

quently on her lips, and yet, as a

Dublin man might say, is so rare,

That smile of Madge Kennedy's sim-

ply won't stay off. She must have

been one of those babies that dimple

and cackle delightedly every time

anybody looks at them. As was said

by the gentleman who wrote the

smiles song that stayed on all one

summer, there are smiles that make

you sad, and on the stage those are

the smiles that stay on and off

from the outside. But Madge's smile,

ever since that night she pattered on

the stage as timid little Elsie Dar-

ling in "Over Night," has been known

players as one of the so-called

comes from within. It is happiness

making others happy, and nothing

warms up an audience quicker. After

her present week with the comedi-

an, W. C. Fields, at the Majestic

Theater, Boston, they will continue

on tour in "Poppy." In due course,

Miss Kennedy is to appear in a com-

edy now being written for her by

Zelda Sears.

Marjorie Vonnegut

In the days when the Washington

Square Players were struggling to

gain a foothold in New York, and

nobody dreamed that this organiza-

tion would become the foundation

upon which the Theater Guild was

to rear itself as "the most interest-

ing theater in America," Marjorie

Vonnegut also made her start as

an actress. All her stage work

has been done in New York and in

summer stock in Indianapolis and

other mid-west cities. Now she is

on tour for the first time in "Hell-

Bent for Heaven," acting, Jude

Lowry, with persuasive warmth

and honesty in the Hatcher Hughes

drama that won the Pulitzer prize

last year as the best American play

of the year.

It is such a joy to be part of an

ensemble in a play that is so staged

as to star the story instead of some

player," she said last evening in a

chat after the performance at the

Hollis Street Theater, Boston. "Only

out of ensemble can come the full

force of stage illusion, for only then

does the audience forget the players

as players and think of them as

people in a story of real happenings.

One proof of the excellence of Mr.

Hughes' play, it seems to me, is the

way it takes the audience in as a

sort of chorus for the action. And

then Mr. Alonzo Klaw, the manager,

charming performance of the father

and mother are given by George

Henry and May Buckley and Maude

Granger and Philip Harrison give

amusing characterizations of

Grandma and her "pet" son. Al-

Bunce is a clean-cut and manly

elder brother, and Rosemary Hilton

gives a good account of herself in

the part of the pampered daughter

consoling James Kearney and

Fred Malcom complete and add to

the excellence of the cast.

F. L. S.

AMUSEMENTS

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Matinee 2:15. Evening 8:15. Thursday 8:15. Friday 8:15. Saturday 8:15. Sunday 8:15.

Back Bay 202

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY

Civilian Clothes

MAJESTIC MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

Madge and W.C. Kennedy Fields

Musical in One Entire Comedy "POPPY" Year in Triumph

ENGAGEMENT ENDS SEPT. 13

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

The Woman Who Invented the Patchwork Poster

THE patchwork poster is one of the latest novelties on the public campus. Through the medium of gay silks, bright ribbons and smart fabrics, it tells the story of a manufacturer's goods or a merchant's wares, the composition often introducing some special brand of wearing apparel to be put before the buying public.

Cora Scovill, the inventor of this novel form of advertising, has not only evolved a fascinating amusement in line with her art, but a remunerative occupation as well. She sells her posters under special contract to the leading shops of the United States, and as far away as the Orient. Shanghai, China, handles her productions and recently an order for three patchwork posters came to her from Switzerland.

Mrs. Scovill is young, pretty and the wife of a United States Army officer, but so engrossed in her patchworking employment that she much prefers it to the distractions of society. Nor is it a task taken up at odd times. On the contrary, this poster artist doesn't even follow an eight-hour working day, but often stays up until the wee small hours to complete an order on time.

The Original Portrait Poster

An inspiring feature of this poster artist's work is that it originated in a casual way.

"I was living in Washington, Pa., she explained, "when I learned that a friend of my husband's, an actor, was to play an engagement in Pittsburgh, an hour's ride from my home town. It occurred to me that I should like to have a poster in his honor for I had studied at the Chicago Art Institute and elsewhere, but when I came to look I discovered I had no materials at hand for the purpose.

"The day was stormy and other obstacles stood in the way of my being able to procure them, so I cast about to see what I would do. My eye fell on my work basket, which were a quantity of ribbons and silks and the thought came to me, 'Why not make a poster with what I have on hand?' The idea was illuminating and eager to work out my theory I rummaged in my scrap basket for the wherewithal to develop it.

"With bits of smart checked fabric for the suit—the poster was to be a character study—brown cord for the hair, I made a head and shoulders portrait of my friend. It really was a masterpiece of patchworking. As the work progressed I became so engrossed that I forgot the weather and everything else. By night I had finished my first patchwork poster. It was sent to the theater where it was given a conspicuous place in the foyer.

A Fancy Becomes a Business

Thus came into being the first poster of this type and it was one of the art sensations of the season. The actor himself was immensely pleased with the novelty which was the advantage of being a striking likeness of him as well. He at once saw the commercial possibilities in the idea and urged the artist to patent it. She did so and has been making patchwork posters ever since.

One Fifth Avenue merchant who was the first to exhibit Mrs. Scovill's posters, has since been a constant patron and the artist says she owes much of her success to his kindness and co-operation. Soon other merchants begged for similar representations and from that time on the demand for the posters grew until today Mrs. Scovill finds herself at the head of a business of no mean proportions.

Mrs. Scovill's workshop resembles a Paris modiste's establishment, for in the midst of gay silks, ribbons and textiles two pretty French girls in knickers and blouse are at work under her supervision. Mrs. Scovill herself, when "painting," also wears knickers with a smart little velvet coat, not unlike those of the midtwenties, as this costume allows free action from the top of a step-ladder when laying in the background and developing the design.

By no means the least interesting feature of the workshop is the spool-and-ribbon closet. A large wardrobe opens to disclose shelves piled with a fascinating array of ribbons in lovely hues and on the inner side of the long doors are spools out-rivaling the rainbow. One side is occupied by colored thread; the other with sewing silks. Narrow wooden cleats are spaced at intervals, each fitted with a row of pegs over which the spools are slipped. The idea is one that might well be developed with success in any sewing room.

The First Method Unchanged

Curiously enough, the method of making the posters hasn't materially changed since it was first originated. The posters are of uniform size, seven feet high and six feet wide. A length of unbleached muslin forms the foundation and upon it the background is built up. The latter presents much the same characteristics as a painting, with naturally less scope for realism than if done with palette and brush, but within the limitations of the medium, the result is much the same.

The artist first makes a rough sketch of the composition and the story told varies according to the kind of materials used and the object to be attained. The picture may be merely a suggestion for seasonal attire or it may present a certain type of wearing apparel to be advertised. It may depict two girls in golf costume, silhouetted against a putting green, or a fapper on the

HAIR NETS

SINGLES OR DOUBLE
MESH: CAP OR FRINGE
REAL HUMAN HAIR
ALL Colors Extra
Same Quality as Before. Agents Wanted
We Pay Postage
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES COMPANY
20 East 17th St., New York City

HAIR NETS

Width about 1 1/2 in. 80c. Genuine Hand-made Irish and Flax Laces at unusually low prices. Write for illustrated list.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES COMPANY
20 East 17th St., N. Y. City

avenue with a prominent florist's shop as a setting.

The background is usually of silk or velvet, as the case may be, or perhaps of both, and to it the figures are applied. First the face and arms are made of cream-colored satin, because this gives a particularly natural appearance. This is lightly buttonholed with red silk in order to get an effect of shading. The pose is originally indicated, draperies arranged, folds laid, all by the use of pins, which are deftly changed to give the desired effect.

In case the composition is not limited by the use of particular goods to be advertised, the artist follows her own bent in developing the composition. If, however, a certain brand of shoes, stockings or gloves is to be emphasized, the actual articles themselves are introduced. The arms, hands and feet are lightly stuffed with cotton to give them a more realistic appearance.

Of such importance is the business aspect of the work because the manufacturers' agents call upon Mrs. Scovill as regularly as any of their shop customers, and the newest line of silks, the latest ribbons and the smartest textiles are brought to her for selection so that her poster figures, beside being delightfully entertaining, are typical of the latest modes. In other words, they are fashion plates of a new and convincing sort.

In ordering the posters the dealer takes never less than from six to ten posters with a contract for a season. "I feel proud of my record," said Mrs. Scovill, "for I have never lost a customer. I try to keep them satisfied and I believe I have their confidence. Almost all for whom I have done work from the start now give carte blanche to develop the composition according to my own ideas, and they never know what it is to be until the curtain goes up on the show window Monday morning."

"How long does it take to make a poster?" Mrs. Scovill was asked. "As a rule I do two a week; sometimes four, but in the latter event it is a case of working all day and all night. Frequently, I work until 1 o'clock in the morning to finish an order on time.

"Do the laws of painting apply to patchwork posters?"

In the matter of form and perspective, yes. It is really a branch of impressionistic art and I aim to keep the composition as simple as possible; in that lies its effectiveness. I believe the possibilities of this kind of poster work are great and I feel confident that its future promises far greater results than have yet been attained. I already have in thought many new features."

Camping in Autumn

A WOMAN made the remark the other day that she had never camped. Many women hesitate even to try because of the imagined discomforts, but with a little care and forethought hardships may be eliminated and a woman can find real interest and bring much pleasure to her camp-loving family.

First of all she must have comfortable clothes, especially shoes. "Old clothes" are always the right camp-wear. One woman wears regular shirts which she buys in a boys' store—her special size. These with their soft collars, a tie, and a stout skirt make a serviceable outfit that is not bulky. A sweater for warmth, broad-toed shoes with low heels, and a soft felt hat complete the costume.

In this age of much camp equipment, the cooking need not be a strenuous performance. A small stove with an oven is most convenient, but if you do not camp often you will not want to purchase many things, and if you are near water you will like to have a real fire. If there are stones you can build a fireplace, and a simple grate like this kind of poster work can be taken along and put over the top of the pans level. If you are to be off the beaten track you may take provisions for the entire stay. One family had an old tin can, the bottom of which they filled with green vegetables, corn, cabbage, tomatoes, etc. By careful selection of the ripe ones, this supply kept fresh nearly two weeks. Some of the vegetables may be buried just under the surface of the ground in a shady place. If the season is cool and brisk some things may be cooked in quantities, to be served for one meal on the next day. Be sure to start the fire early enough to have a good bed of coals over which to cook. Do not try to use the regular or "friendship" fire, but be sure to let most of the blaze die down, leaving a heavy bed of coals.

Plan your meals roughly before leaving home. In this way you will

Genuine Morocco Case
(8 1/2 x 12 1/2 in.)—for pocket editions. Made exactly as the original, with strap handle, snap fastener, purple and pearl. Price, Postpaid in U. S. \$5.00. Send your order today.
ABBOTT PENCIL COMPANY
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SILK HOSIERY

Let us send you a box of three pairs of our special service hose—full fashioned pure silk thread with cotton garter top and sole to assure long wear. Examine them thoroughly compare them with what you are now wearing. See the difference. If you are not satisfied, they give you more value, you are to return them. All the lot cost only \$4.75 the box, mailed anywhere. Send your order today.

M. F. HOSIERY MILLS
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Remnants ONLY
Beautiful
Colors, Patterns,
Voices, Linens,
etc. etc. etc.
We have a lot of these remnants for sale from the big mills. Many pieces are too small to use whole. At lowest factory prices. 1/2 or 1/4 yard pieces. Examine them. You can have the best selection of these remnants for sale. Assorted colors. Full 17 yards.
(Send for 25 cents. No Advt.—\$100.00. Cash and Carry.)
When you receive your goods examine them. If you are not satisfied, return them. No questions asked. We will refund your money. No exceptions.
NAME AND ADDRESS
20 East 17th Street, New York City

FREE COLLAR AND CUFF SET

4 to 6 Yards
Pieces
Every
4 Yards
or More

avoid over-purchasing and also gain in variety. Some have worked out "pounds-a-person-a-week" lists, but any intelligent housewife can pretty well figure in advance for an ordinary trip by using the regular home meals simplified but somewhat more abundant in sweet things. Splendid pancake flour may be bought in 10-pound sacks. Easily prepared for breakfast, it may also be used in drop biscuits or muffins for the other meals. With a little practice one may make an iron skillet and a pie tin serve as a good baking apparatus. Put the biscuit in the pan and set it over coals not too hot. Turn the well-heated skillet over them. By adding a little sugar, cinnamon and some raisins you have "camp cake" which is always a favorite with campers. Take plenty of sirup, raisins and dates. Any kind of cooked breakfast food, rice or oatmeal is transformed into a dessert by adding shortly before serving a cupful of chopped dates or raisins. Rice and oatmeal may be combined to advantage. In fact, do not be afraid to try new combinations in stews and soups. A handful of oatmeal in the vegetable soup will give it a thick, creamy consistency.

Perhaps the most important bit of advice is to remember to put on a kettle of water as soon as you are ready to serve the meal. The water will be hot by the time the meal is ready. Then wash the dishes at once. The disagreeableness of washing camp dishes is in proportion to the length of time they stand. Sand from the creek or wood ashes make good scouring powder.

Keep the camp equipment as simple as possible, but take the one thing which you deem essential to your comfort. For example, one woman always takes a fair-sized pillow. She is fastidious, too, about her hair. It must be curled at least part of the time; so she wears curls at night or heats an iron in the coals. After the hair is securely pinned under a net the addition of a soft hat helps to keep it tidy. After all, it is the simplicity of the trip that makes its charm. And if you have a working sense of humor you will enjoy the makeshifts better than bringing too many bulky things to care for. A shiny new tin can will assume a place of honor and you will find yourself wanting to take it home with you! Extreme cleanliness, order and simplicity make for a happy camp.

Embroidered Garments for Early Autumn

Special Correspondence

USUALLY when the cool days of September approach, one hurries into dark clothes. After the summer of white and bright colors, one feels "all dressed up" in a garment of dark cloth. This autumn, however, the colors promise to be light. At least the coats are light on the outside, although many of them have black or dark blue linings.

The illustration chosen to show one phase of the new styles is interesting in several ways. The coat and the dress were designed by one of New York's interesting new designers, who posed for the photograph, wearing the garments she created. She is known as Miss Tokio. The story goes that Tokio was a nickname of school days, and when she went into business she chose it and has already established quite a reputation under it. If one can judge by the ages of her schoolmates, Miss Tokio can hardly be more than twenty years old, and in spite of her youth, she is a successful designer, on the way to becoming well-established.

Because of her youth, Miss Tokio's garments appeal to very young women. There is a breeziness and an unassuming about everything she designs that express youth in every line.

The costume she wears in the photograph is of black and white. The dress is white silk crepe with an underlay of black and the coat is a basketweave woolen material. The same embroidery of black poppies

and black and green-gray leaves and stems is carried up on both the coat and the dress. The arrangement of the embroidery is most unusual for the flowers seem to be growing from the hem and from the bottoms of the sleeves. The black lining of the coat extending up the dark cloth, adds a most unusual touch—and one that will be quite popular this coming season, if one is to judge from the illustration chosen to show linings appear in the smart shops.

The lines of the new coat and dress combinations are straight with rarely a belt to break the long lines. Such costumes are kept from severity by the embroidery that is becoming more and more lavish.

HAIR NETS
24 for 1.00
We are grateful for the generous response to our offer.
Highest Quality Human Hair.
Single or double mesh or gray at this price.
All colors except white or gray at this price.
SEVERN COMPANY
No. 147 West 42nd St., N. Y. C., Rm. 417

Imported French Perfume

AN INTRODUCTORY OFFER
To demonstrate the quality of this rare French perfume we offer you a one-ounce sample bottle of your favorite odor for \$1.00. The usual retail price is \$3.25. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mail orders filled, postpaid. CAMPAIGN DE VENTES D'ILE DE FRANCE
Mail Order Division, Box 195, Boston, Mass.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

makes
LAMB CHOPS
taste better

Better Buying

Puts Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank
CHOOSING a spread for bread is no longer a problem in household mathematics; women who have given thought to better buying know that Nucoa puts quality on the table and savings in the bank.

Nucoa

Put Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank

CHOOSING a spread for bread is no longer a problem in household mathematics; women who have given thought to better buying know that Nucoa puts quality on the table and savings in the bank.

Put Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank

Put Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank

Put Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank

Put Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank

Put Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank

Put Quality on the Table and Savings in the Bank



Black-and-White Costume, Designed and Worn by Miss Tokio, One of the Most Recent Arrivals in the Designing Field. The Dress is White Crepe, the Coat a Basket-Weave Woolen Material. The Poppies Are Embroidered and Are Coal-Black Except for Gray-Green Leaves.

Photograph © Style Service Syndicate

sliding one. Also make a covering of cotton flannel that can easily be adjusted and that will permit access to the door. Put the closet anywhere desired and wet the flannel. The constant evaporation of the moisture will cool the interior of the closet. This closet will not get moldy or sour as will a solid wooden one cooled by water evaporation.

LATCH STRING
LUNCHEON AND DINNER
Permanent Consultation.
Cleanliness and Service.
612 12th St. N.W., Between F and G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ladies' Buckram and Wire Hat Frames
Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers
Renovators of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
208-11th St. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Main 8222

An Emergency Refrigerator

Make a frame of 2x2 as large as is desired with a floor and shelves. Cover the outside with galvanized wire screening and have a door of some kind. It may be a

"Say it with Flowers"

GUDE BROS. CO.
1214 F St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Members of the
Florists Telegraph Delivery Association

SNELLENBURG
Millinery
2928 14th St., N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
10% Discount
to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Swan's
"THE ARCADE"
3232 Fourteenth Street, Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.
QUALITY WEAR
for the Whole Family
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A Walk Down Regent Street in Search of Novelties

Special Correspondence

REGENT STREET is very interesting in its present stage, with great white structures like huge butterflies emerged, or still struggling through a surrounding chrysalis of houses, which are either deserted or plastered with announcements of sales preparatory to rebuilding. These look small and dainty by comparison with the butterflies, and many people probably walk down the length of the street just to witness the changes in progress.

Regent Street has always been the haunt of visitors from overseas and the provinces who are in search of novelties to buy as mementos. Especially at this season do such visitors throng it, so a record of the discoveries made by one pedestrian may be interesting to others.

Jewelry is on display of an inexpensive kind and worthy of note. A new idea is dance bangles in the "slave" shape made of the butterfly, and in a black-and-white effect with the wearer's initial in platinum and diamonds. Another novelty is a set of three bangles linked together, two made of pearls and the third of small cornelian beads threaded on a wire. Charming flexible bracelets are fashioned of small pearls in a patterned band such as is made on a bead loom.

Something for Everyone

Many people paused to look at an interesting display of buffalo-horn—plaques and brooches exquisitely carved in Paris. One brooch was a beautiful, big, brown beak, the translucent horn representing the wings with wonderful effect. A plaque showed a pierced design of a seagull sailing above a blue sea, the natural color of the horn being utilized in representing the dark black-and-white underwing of the bird. On another plaque was a piece of honyesucker in a circular frame. Each was a work of art and was strung on a silk cord with beads at long intervals. Another unusual idea noticed in a store farther down the street was a pendant made of amber carved at the back and rimmed with plain gold. These are done by a disabled soldier.

Bags and pouches galore were seen. The latest shape is a very large, flat pochette looking almost like a small writing case. One of the smartest was in narrowly-striped moiré with an oblong framed gold monogram about three inches in

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THE HOME FORUM

A Prose Chantey—Returning to America

SOMEHOW, from time immemorial, the glory of song and story has gathered about the sailor, and not the passenger, among those who "go down into the sea in ships." Probably the law of compensation has operated to restore at least partially the balance between the easier life of the mere traveler and the more irksome and precarious existence of the seaman, in respect of the world's affectionate consideration. Not but what the more adventurous explorer of far away corners of the earth has been a romantic figure surrounded with glamour, but the ordinary "tripper"—as the English have it—is so common as to excite little interest. Yet your true pilgrim is actually, as any traveler is in fact potentially, by mere virtue of his experience, one who bears richer treasure back home than any master of Spanish galleon of yore. For can we doubt that "the well-bring back the wealth of the Indies if he has carried forth the wealth of the Indies with him?"

Poets have been too preoccupied, it seems to me, with the outward bound traveler, whether by land or by sea. Of course the setting forth is fraught with peculiar thrills, with eager expectations, with vast anticipations, some vague, some definite, particularly if it be a first expedition. Let us say, to Europe from America. There is nothing quite so comparative with the first voyage across the sea. But this is the season of the homeward bound thousands. Will no one sing of their cargoes and the drift of their emotions?

What went you, pilgrim, for to see? A sign or wonder-thing maybe? Some marvel or a holy sight As clerks in chronicles do write? For you have gone and come again: Now tell us plain.

No returning pilgrim, unless he be hopelessly biased, needs to be asked twice such questions or to be urged to "tell plain" his manifold experiences of the recent weeks and months. For the friendly talk on shipboard always begins with some informal query about the peregrinations of one's interlocutor, designed mainly (if unconsciously) to open the way for a chronicle of one's own journeyings. And, oh, the long, luxurious hours in stateroom chairs, devoted to the most detailed comparisons of one another's experiences and reactions in the same memorable places! What warm sympathies instantaneously established by these common experiences! It turns out that you were in Rome during the same weeks as your new-found friend; you stayed at a pension just around the corner from his hotel; you spent the same Saturday in the Forum. You were at Geneva a few days later than he; but the city and the lake were just the same, just as fair. Or you stayed at Canterbury at the beginning of the summer while he had barely time for a day there before the boat sailed; but you both could

scarcely leave the presence of the venerable cathedral pile. Perhaps, however—and it is to be hoped—your sentiments in some scenes were not the same or quite dissimilar. Then what spirited discussions, what stout defense of your own tastes, what varying points of view disclosed by contrasting experiences! Other new-found friends join you with still different points of view, with many varied contributions; and so the whole process goes on day after day during the voyage, until you have learned what a hundred people have seen and felt in Europe and you have told the same hundred something of the riches you are bringing back to America.

So day after day your floating world drives onward. Not just as on the outward voyage; no, the ocean is a different ocean now, for it is the path that leads home. We are linked in another powerful bond. And as we draw nearer and nearer to the shores of our native land, the talk shifts from Europe to America. We realize more poignantly than ever before that to see our country aright we have needed the perspective of sheer distance. The Atlantic Ocean has been a gigantic lens through which we looked with clearness otherwise impossible. How much we love our country now that after this separation we are privileged to see it! For the moment we forget the thrills with which we first beheld the green-clad slopes of old England.

Nay! But my own New England coast! Pungent with wild rose, pine, and bay; Brown marsh, white sand, gray rocks that boast The fiercest surf, the wildest spray! Ho! For me, Where the white, white sails go flashing to the sea; And the sea wind is the east wind, as the sea wind ought to be!

Or perhaps it is the great port which is the cynosure of our tenderest visions. In the first hours her stately towers and clustered summits show faintly fair; Mother, mother, to thee and none other the heart cries out in the morning there! Solemnly, slowly, the white mists wholly fade, and the whole, sweet form lies bare.

Hail, all hail, with the dawn for veil, the sea for throne, and the stars for crown; Mother, thy son, his journeying done, triumphantly here at thine heart bows down; Love that sings, on the sea-wind's wings runs on to greet thee his very own!

Now the harbor at last. What general confusion—a what a babel of farewells to the new friends and greetings from the old! The pilgrim is safe home in the best of lands. He has brought back great treasure, great in proportion to the store with which he faced forth. But he has found the greater riches of contentment with the lot to which he returns. For the value of that lot is now revealed.

The Harvest-Line

Warriors to whom the Wheat bows a comely head, Conquerors, whose kindly steel wins the world its bread, Polar zone and polar zone bound the battle-plain, Where ye strive and famine flies, Reapers of the Grain! South to north your legions march, up the rolling sphere; Every day is Harvest-day, somewhere, all the year. Though our northern fields may sleep, locked in frost and rime, Somewhere, ever-gracious earth rings with Harvest-time.

Close in Summer's fragrant wake, through the waving lands, Trampling up our spinning globe come the reaper bands. Ranged from sunset Oregon east to broad Cathay— Twenty miles, forty miles, sixty miles a day— Million-armed, the sun-brown host sweeps the dunes of Asia; Northward, ever northward, rolls the world's great Harvest-line.

Argentina's plains were reaped as the year began, March: Her dusky harvesters billowed Hindustan, April: Tawny Mexico hailed the troops advance, June: The steady cradle-scythes swept the dunes of France, August: North to Idaho barn and bin are stored, Last, in far Canadian vales gleams a steady horde.

Up the world, round the world, up the world again Swings the never-resting steel that wins the food of men. Million-armed, a sun-brown host moves with one design; Northward, ever northward, rolls the world's great Harvest-line!—Arthur Guiterman, in "The Mirthful Lyre."

Roses

These roses under my window make no reference to former roses or to better ones; they are what they are; they exist with God today. There is no time to them. There is simply the rose; it is perfect in every moment of its existence. Before a leaf-bud has burst its whole life acts; in the full-blown flower there is no more; in the leafless root there is no less.—Emerson.

One of the sweetest idylls that has ever been penned is that contained in the harvest story of the young and beautiful Obediah, Ruth.

Dr. Johnson once put the Biblical knowledge of some of his fashionable acquaintances in London to the test, by producing from his capacious pocket a freshly written manuscript, and reading Ruth's story therefrom.

Imagine the scene. The gentlemen in velvet and gold lace, the ladies in powder and patches, and all the paraphernalia of afternoon entertaining. When the doctor had finished reading the manuscript from the thrall company eagerly asked him for the name of the author who had written such an exquisite story!

The narrator of the incident says: "The great lexicographer guffawed

Two Romances of Harvest

loudly that the coterie which delighted in "Evelina" and in the "Vicar of Wakefield" should imagine that a new star had arisen in the literary firmament, who perchance was to wrest the laurels from Fanny Burney and Oliver Goldsmith!"

Glorious must have been the harvest landscape spread before the eyes of the young foreigner when she went out to glean in the fields of the wealthy Boaz, still remembering her weary journey with Naomi to Bethlehem. The greeting of the state Israelite to her men: "The Lord be with you," and their responsive "The Lord bless thee," as they raised themselves for a moment from the sickle, must have been impressive to the heathen woman who had so lately chosen to serve the God of Israel. The whole scene must have entered like the calm rich light of

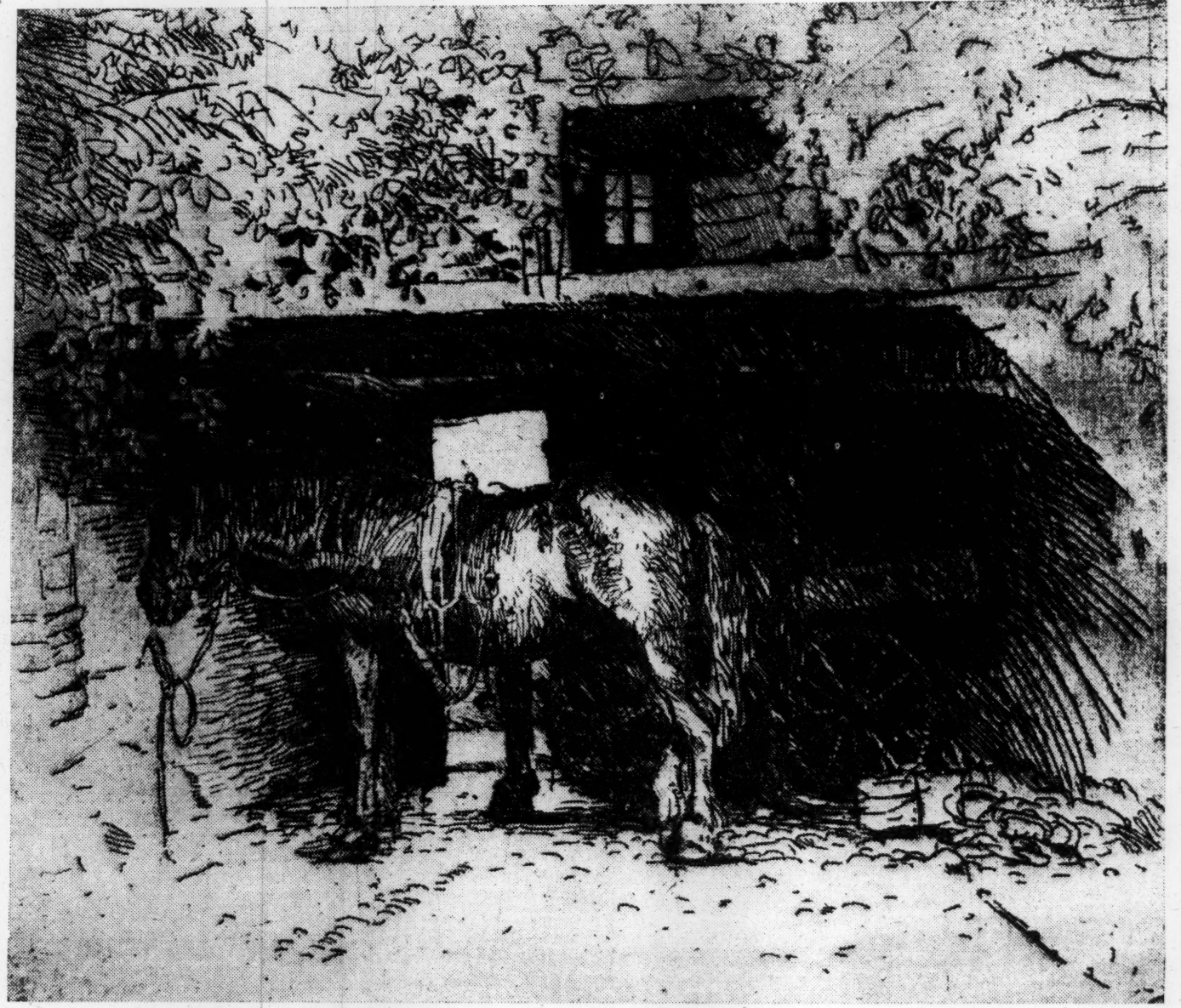
the harvest moon into the depths of her consciousness.

The romance of another harvest time as far apart in centuries as Britain is from Palestine, is told by Sir Jonah Barrington in his "Reminiscences." It shows the same pastoral affinity between employer and employee as existed in the days of Ruth.

It had been a piteous harvest, but all had not been saved, and Sir Jonah writes: "A very extensive field of my father's had become too ripe, inasmuch as the reapers in the country were employed in getting in their own scanty crops before they shed. Some of the servants had heard my father regret that he could not by any possibility get in his reapers without taking them from these little crops, and that he would sooner lose his own."

"This field was in full view of our windows. My father had given up the idea of being able to cut his corn in due time. One morning, however, when he rose, he could not believe his eyes—he looked—he rubbed his eyes—and then he called up the servants, and asked them if they saw anything odd in the field? They certainly did!"

It transpired that when the family had retired to rest that night, pondering ruefully on the loss of such an immense field of corn, the entire body of peasantry of the country, after all their hard labor during the day, had come upon the great field, and had reaped and stooked it before dawn. None of the busy workers would disclose their identity. Their gratitude to "his honour" knew no bounds, and they were happy and contented.



The Smithy. From an Etching by Nicolai Hammer

Architects for Love of Beauty

Imagine a great mountain of marble, the interior of which several generations have been hollowing out, leaving on the summit an infinite number of needles, perforating its walls with ogives reaching from the ground to the roof and having for lattices gratings of stone, whereon the chisel has traced the most complicated arabesque; this is the Cathedral of Milan!

This mountain possesses its flora; a fantastic vegetation of roses in stone, of closely massed foliage that developed under the hand of the Christian sculptor, beneath which are sheltered dragons with open jaws, hideous members of a predatory tribe, their mouths set in repulsive grins, all the extravagant conceptions imagined by the medieval artist when dreaming of the monstruosities of hell, the perpetual prepossession of the period.

It has its silent, eternal population: four thousand statues, the product of different centuries, that seem to guard the edifice; holy men and martyrs, warriors and artists, those who figure prominently in the calendar of the saints, or in the history of Italy; some in the act of administering benediction, others grasping lances; some pointing toward the earth and examining a sword, the majority gazing toward heaven; and all of them gallantly lined up in the cornices, defying the years and the fury of the elements, rising erect from the sharp vertex of the needles, or descending audaciously along the buttresses of the wall, like a chain of men seeking shelter to prevent themselves from falling, beneath the pointed filigree-like spires, their feet resting on pedestals that are the heads of frightful monsters.

In order that the architectural marvel may more resemble a mountain, the marble is blackened below and on the sides, and glistens above on the tall needles like those colossal of the Alps, luminously crowned with eternal snows. Who was the author of the Duomo? What architect dreamed this monument, which, during the course of years, seems to have depressed the earth round about it, and yet nevertheless rises vapoury and idealistic, like a mystic song?

No one can with certainty give his name. When the Cathedral was conceived, art was an irresistible vocation, a love for beauty without the slightest regard for personal glory. "The architect was an artist; he applied to the immortality of the work, conceded no importance to the oblivion of the author; and, standing on the heavy movable scaffolds at prodigious heights . . . seeing above their heads the blue sky,

beyond whose clouds the imagination of the Christian dreamers believed they could discern the glances of the Eternal Father, they struggled with the marble recently brought from the quarry, caressing it day after day with their chisels, and, inspired more by holy ideals than by correctness of form, which was momentarily buried beneath the ruins of the classic world, they brought forth a whole universe of figures, inaccurate, but possessed of charming ingenuities; and, as if the audacious ogive, on the lace-like doorway, or on the robust wall, that left, as a sign of its origin, the carved triangle or the square, the mystic emblem of that race that dwelt apart from the rude warfare of the period, tracing, down at the end of the workshops which were called "architects' cabins," the plans of such famed constructions as the Cathedral of Cologne and Milan, Blasco Ibañez, in "In the Land of Art."

The only thing that is known with certainty the Cathedral itself proclaims in its facade, in this inscription: Ill principio illi Duomo de Milan fu aned no 1386.—Vicente Blasco Ibañez, in "In the Land of Art."

The Old Ships

I have seen old ships sail like swans asleep, Beyond the village which men still call Tyle, With laden age o'ercargoed, dipping deep. For Famagusta and the hidden sun That rings black Cyprus with a lake of fire: . . .

Pointing her shapely shadows from the dawn An image tumbled on a rose-swept bay, A drowsy ship of some yet older day; And, wonder's breath drawn, Thought I—who knows—who knows—But in that same (Fished up beyond Ægea, patched up new)

Stern painter's brighter blue— That talkative, bald-headed seaman came (Twelve patient comrades sweating at the oar) shore, And with great lies about his wooden horse Set the crew laughing and forgot his course.

It was so old a ship—who knows, who knows?—And yet so beautiful, I watched in vain To see the mast burst open with a rose, And the whole deck put on its leaves again.

—James Elroy Flecker.

It is but rarely that Nicolai Hammer forsakes his favorite motif, old-time architectural subjects, a decorative doorway, an humble courtyard. For once, however, he has allowed animals to play a somewhat dominant part in one of his recent etchings, albeit in surroundings which have grown familiar to those who know Hammer's work. They will, however, view this innovation without regret, for the newcomer, the horse, is both well drawn and, as it stands in the village smithy patiently waiting its turn to be shod, somewhat detached, and a little confused. The whole plate, however, is treated with that pleasing freshness and freedom which more and more distinguish this artist's work, marking a happy and rapid evolution in this technique.

In the Utah Wasatch

Over the foothills and lower slopes of the mountains in autumn lies a covert of foliage—bark, pinet, stamped, stained with walnut, almond, maroon, amber, dull brown, flaming chrome and ruby. Dull, blue blue curtains drape over and around the sides.

The stream in the cove goes gurgling and babbling through the sun-warmed hummocks and banks beneath the trees. Birchies cluster in tens and scores, willows flower from their tired roots. All the trees stand on the stream bank and drop their leaves like letters into the stream to be carried away to their respondents in the valley. Wonderful letters—some pale and delicate with friendship, some heavily colored with a pure high passion for beauty or for the singing air; some clothed in carmine—carmine spotted here and there among the yellow, over-coming the pale yellows and chimes, smothering them beneath the outburst of flame and swiftness. Letters sent down stream by an impartial and careless carrier!

Old rusted cans, strange rusty pieces of iron lost among the slanting willows; slanting leaves slipping to the ground. Ribbon-striped rocks hidden like jewels among the golden leaves which cluster about them; water oozing from the earth where one walks, water in pools soaking the leaves which sag into it. In one pool grow little green plants like tiny pine trees, with many-cut leaves dropping down in their curious manner. Miniature trees grow in the miniature swamp where the sun laughs and the wind lags and leaves from big trees drop with faint furries, and little sticks float about like logs.

Up above the mountains are clear cut; dark, deep colors of cold show against the slopes. Sometimes the mountains become lost to the eye and only the peaks loom up through

the mist and fog which gathers about their feet. Then they rest upon the clouds and seem to rise ten times as high above the earth; lost from all connection with the earth, they float upon the foggy blue. But for today they are clear and the valley, simmers and rustles in the sunshine; the poplars are still green, apple and peach trees change color slowly, birches have tinged their finely-cut leaves and let them go slowly.

But again the leaves in the water whirling and spinning along beneath the surface rush headlong downward; always more leaves come hurrying through the water over the glistening wet stones, rusted and green, moss-covered rocks. Lazy leaves drop through the air and are hurled away upon the stream, the ferocious, excited little stream which seems to hurry as though it had much work to do before it becomes frozen. If it did not hurry perhaps one or two letters might not be mailed before winter. It is a young stream; youth always hurries.

In the autumn all the accumulated colors of summer, all that spring promised, all the secrets of spring and summer, the hidden work and play show through the leaves. Colors, colors, colors; colors of glory dancing gayly down the stream to lovers in the valley.

Whimsicality

By whimsicality, I ought to explain, I mean, broadly, modern humour, as distinguished from that which we find before the end of the eighteenth century. It may comprise all the earlier forms but it is different, perhaps in its very blending, and it has one ingredient which the older forms lacked, and which, like the onion in the bowl of salad, as celebrated by its masters—Sydney Smith—"animates the whole." I refer to its unreluctant egotism. It is its most biographical quality that is its most noticeable characteristic—the author's side-long amused canonization of himself; his frankly shameless assumption that if a thing is interesting to the writer it must therefore be of interest to the world. And with the development of whimsicality (as I call it) are bound up also the development of slippery ease in literature and the stages by which we have all become funnier. To-day every one can grow the flowers and more or less success, for every one has the seed.

Although the new humour comprises the old, it has never reached its predecessor's heights in certain of its branches. Only in parody and nonsense have we gained. There has, for example, been no modern satire to equal Pope's and Dryden's and Swift's; no irony more biting than Swift's and Defoe's, or more delicate and ingratiating than Goldsmith's; no such cynical or grotesque humour as Shakespeare exults in; no rough-and-tumble buffoonery like Fielding's and Smollett's. In nonsense and in parody alone we have

The Divine Remedy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE will admit that this world seems to evidence far more of sin and suffering than is either desirable or necessary. Earnest men and women the world over have consecrated their lives, and in many instances given vast fortunes, that the woes of mankind might be ameliorated; but, despite this, there still seems to exist sufficient evil apparently to destroy much of the good accomplished. To one who honestly desires to see his fellow-men enjoy health, happiness, and freedom, the outlook is at times very disheartening, and wonder is often expressed that all these agencies for good have apparently only touched the surface of evil and failed to destroy it.

Christian Science unfolds the divine remedy, which permanently heals the ill of humanity. It points the way to a right understanding of God and man's relation to Him, a way which alone can establish unchanging good. First, it shows that in order to insure lasting results, underlying causes must be dealt with rather than mere outward effects. Then it goes on to prove that these underlying causes are entirely unchangeable, therefore, that to eradicate what purports to be the cause of either right or wrong thinking, harmonious conclusions can issue only from true mental concepts.

That is all very well, someone may say, but how is it possible always to distinguish between right and wrong thought? The answer to this question proves beyond cavil the practicality of Christian Science teachings, and reveals what purports to be the cause of all our ills.

As Christian Science is based entirely upon the spiritual truths of the Bible, it acknowledges God, Spirit, as the one infinite Mind, the only Truth, the only real good, the only power. Since God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, there can be nothing outside Himself. Furthermore, God having created the universe, as we are told in the first chapter of Genesis, and having declared it good, man, in his image and likeness, must likewise be good. He, therefore, really partakes of the qualities of God, even as the sunbeam partakes of the nature of the sun. The shining, material mortal is but a false concept, just as surely as a forged bill is a counterfeit of the true currency. Man, being the reflection of God, is spiritual and perfect.

Clad in this armor of the right understanding of man's relation to the Father-Mother God, we go forth protected from the inharmonious material sense, with power to rise above all erroneous conditions, to discern the right and to overthrow the wrong. Thus, in place of the evil of poverty, which would insist that all men cannot enjoy the fruits of right activity, that some must be wretched while others live in luxurious ease, comes

the truth that God's children are being continually fed and clothed with spiritual substance, and that they live in the security and shelter of His care. So, in proportion as thought is lifted away from material belief to Spirit as the source of all supply, lack vanishes.

Another may argue that wretched environment, undesirable associates, or some other untoward circumstance of material living has induced sin from which there is no escape. The clear light of Christian Science brings renewed hope and courage to the repentant, firmly but lovingly indicating the way to the merciful God, who, as Paul has declared, has provided "a way to escape." This opportunity for escape is the awakened desire to know more of God, which unfolds the reality of man's sinless selfhood.

It follows, therefore, that the real human condition is the result of either right or wrong thinking, harmonious conclusions can issue only from true mental concepts. That is all very well, someone may say, but how is it possible always to distinguish between right and wrong thought? The answer to this question proves beyond cavil the practicality of Christian Science teachings, and reveals what purports to be the cause of all our ills. As Christian Science is based entirely upon the spiritual truths of the Bible, it acknowledges God, Spirit, as the one infinite Mind, the only Truth, the only real good, the only power. Since God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, there can be nothing outside Himself. Furthermore, God having created the universe, as we are told in the first chapter of Genesis, and having declared it good, man, in his image and likeness, must likewise be good. He, therefore, really partakes of the qualities of God, even as the sunbeam partakes of the nature of the sun. The shining, material mortal is but a false concept, just as surely as a forged bill is a counterfeit of the true currency. Man, being the reflection of God, is spiritual and perfect.

To those burdened with lack in any form, to the unhappy sinner, the sorrowful sufferer—to all seeking relief from the illusive pains and pleasures of materiality—there has been revealed in this age the wonderful message of Christian Science. This message is simply and clearly explained, so that everyone may understand it, in the authorized Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Through the study of the Bible, together with this textbook, hundreds of thousands have been lifted above material limitations into comparative freedom and happiness; health has been regained, distressing poverty has given place to abundance and comfort; and death itself, in many instances, has been proved powerless.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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Publishers' Agent

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

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Christian Science Sentinel

Dr. Herald de Christian Science

Le Herald de Christian Science

Christian Science Quarterly

6-METER YACHT SERIES IS TIED

Third Race for the British-American Cup Takes Place Today Off Oyster Bay

BRITISH-AMERICA CUP STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.
Great Britain	1	1	.500
United States	1	1	.500
STANDING OF YACHTS			
Betty, Great Britain			14%
Zenith, Great Britain			14%
Paumonuk, United States			12%
Heron, United States			8%
Daunhin, United States			7%

Lea, United States	1
Lea, Great Britain	2
Thistle, Great Britain	3

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—With a victory to the credit of each country, the British and United States six-meter yachts which are competing for the Oyster Bay trophy will hold their third race of the series this afternoon at this port.

While a British yacht was again first in the first British line, the United States yachts ran over the greater number of points and so took the lead in the series. The British won the victory which the British boats had secured Saturday. The points were 14 for the British, 12 for the Americans and 16½ for the British, one point being lost because the Echo, one of the British boats, withdrew from the race. The Echo is a trim monok, one of the American yachts.

Yesterday's race was over a tri-

[illegible][illegible]

Boats	Time
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Dauphin, American	3 38 05
Lea, British	3 40 00
Dauphin, British	3 41 00
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Dauphin, French	3 43 00
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Dauphin, French	6 03 00
Lea, French	6 04 00
Dauphin, French	6 05 00

Pa. American	2	34	44
Pa. British	2	34	44
Thistle, British	2	35	45

SECOND 36 HOLES OF ILLINOIS "PRO" GOLF

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 29.—A dozen golfers representing all parts of the United States contested the second round of the Illinois professional championship at Glen Flora Club today. The first round was won by a score of 300 for the tournament. Jack Hutchison of Chicago, defending his title, was the only one of this list with a hole-in-one stroke made yesterday in the first two rounds.

Edward Loos of Chicago, led the field in the first round, having scored two rounds in par 72 yesterday. Pressing him closely were L. H. Dunlop of Chicago, the guest, and Blakeslee of Kenosha, Wis., with 145 strokes each. They had a lead of 14 strokes over the next best player, a man in the race, W. I. Hunter of Chicago, while five other stars were tied at 149 for fifth place. These included William Nelborn, St. Louis, new western open champion; Nell Christian, Tacoma, and William Creavy, Oklahoma City, of the Central.

O.; Lloyd Gullickson, Columbus, O., and Mortie Dutra, Aberdeen, Wash., were next with 150 each.

Alexander Campbell of Cincinnati, dean of all the professionals, took 80 for his first round, and finished the day no better than 174.

**TUFTS CANDIDATES
TURN OUT SEPT. 17**

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 9.—A call for candidates for the Tufts College football squad has been issued by Coach E. L. Casey, Harvard '19. The men will turn out for practice on Wednesday, Sept. 17. Prospects of a good season are bright in spite of the loss of 11 letter men by graduation. Among those who are expected to return are G. V. Perry '26, quarterback; Capt. Evander French '25, star of last season's backfield; H. D. MacDonald, half-

Several new likely looking prospects will be available this season. Assistant Coast Walter Cleary will again be on hand to assist Coach Casey in getting the squad in shape for the opening game against the Connecticut Agricultural College on Oct. 4.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible near the right edge, and the binding edge is visible on the left.

[illegible]

STOCKS HAVE SHARP RALLY IN NEW YORK

Vigorous Buying Lends Buoyant Tone to the Market

With the elimination of the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Maine election, the New York stock market at today's opening continued the vigorous rise which was in progress at the close yesterday.

U. S. Steel mounted 1 1/2 points on a spread opening. General Electric soared 4 1/2 points, American Water Works 4, and New York Central, Baldwin, Mack Trucks and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe 1 1/2 to 2 points.

The market swung into an animated rally as transactions of 1000 shares or more reflected the heavy volume of buying orders. The advance was accelerated by active short covering, which was added to heavy purchasing for long account by interests who had been awaiting the result of the Maine election.

Gains of 3 points or more were recorded by National Lead, West Pennsylvania, Power and Chandler, with American Can and Willys-Overland preferred advancing 2 points each. The upturn in the rail shares was led by Union Pacific, Lackawanna, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Norfolk & Western.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia preferred, prices of many of the leaders following announcement that the issue had been called for redemption at 105. One point gains were well distributed throughout the entire market.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Some Profit Taking

When the immediate requirements of the short interest had been satisfied, prices of many of the leaders took a point or so on profit-taking inspired by the belief that the early advance had been excessive.

Chandler fell back 3 points from its early high, and bear selling again developed in some of the specialties which were weak yesterday. Particularly Allied Chemical and Union Carbide & Paper.

This selling failed to unsettle the general list, and prices were heading upward again around noon under the leadership of high-grade railroad shares. New York Central, Lackawanna, Norfolk & Western, Canadian Pacific and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, led the pace by moving up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 points.

On the rebound, General Electric, American Can and some of the other specialties topped their previous peak prices.

Call money again renewed at 2 per cent.

Bond Prices Steady

Bond prices were steady in today's early dealings as the result of the recovery in the stock market. Trading, however, continued comparatively light, although there was an expansion of activity in foreign obligations. Six of the French Government and municipal issues advanced about a point, and the Belgian 6 1/2% held around their record high level.

Norfolk & Western convertible 6%, moving up 2 1/2 points, led an upturn in the rail issues, with the reading general. Union Pacific 5%, Missouri Pacific 5%, and Central Pacific 4 1/2% joined. Industrial issues were firm with Magna Cord 7%, Chile 6%, and Fleischmann 7 1/2%. Fisher 7 1/2% and Wickwire-Spencer 7 1/2% scoring gains of about a point. Brooklyn Union Gas 7% of 10 1/2% reached a new top price at 14 1/2%.

Money Market

Current quotations follow:

Call money	2%
Renewal rates	3 1/2%
Outside money	2 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%
Customers' coin loans	4 1/2%
Indiv. cus. coin loans	4 1/2%

Today's premium:

Bar silver in New York	68 1/2
Bar silver in London	34 1/2
Bar gold in London	150 1/2
Mexican dollars	53 1/2
Canadian ex. dis.	1-32 1/2
Premium	1-32 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges

Year ago today	\$2,000,000
Balances	\$2,000,000
Exchanges	\$2,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$2,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Currency	Current	Parity
French franc	104.44	100.00
Belgian franc	104.44	100.00
Swiss franc	104.44	100.00
Italian Lira	104.44	100.00
Holland guilder	104.44	100.00
Spanish peseta	104.44	100.00
Portuguese escudo	104.44	100.00
Austrian schilling	104.44	100.00
Hungarian forint	104.44	100.00
Yugoslavian dinar	104.44	100.00
Czechoslovakian koruna	104.44	100.00
Rumanian lei	104.44	100.00
Bombay rupee	104.44	100.00
Yokohama yen	104.44	100.00
Trinidad dollar	104.44	100.00
Peru sol	104.44	100.00

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., N. Y. & C.)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Open High Low Last

Oct. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Nov. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Dec. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Jan. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Feb. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Mar. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Apr. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

May 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

June 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

July 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Aug. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Sept. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Oct. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Nov. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Dec. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

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May 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

June 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

July 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Aug. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

Sept. 23.75 23.75 23.50 23.60

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am. Can.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. Express	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Ice	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am. Locomotive	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. Metal	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am. Oil	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Paper	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Rubber	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Sugar	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. T. & E.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Tobacco	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Water	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Wire	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Zinc	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Coal	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Gas	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Electric	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Chemical	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Pharmaceutical	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Food	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Textile	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Paper	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Rubber	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Sugar	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. T. & E.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Tobacco	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Water	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Wire	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Zinc	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Coal	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Gas	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Electric	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Chemical	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Pharmaceutical	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Food	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. Textile	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2

Ex-dividend.

AMERICAN WOOL

CROWERS ARE IN STRONG POSITION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—American wool growers today find their position in the market strong, with every indication of increasing prosperity in the immediate future, is the view of Frank Mondell, chairman of the War Finance Corporation, who issued a statement today in completion of a study of the wool industry.

"The domestic wool clip is better than this year has ever before," Mr. Mondell said, "and the public results of his investigation of conditions in the domestic market, the fact that wool dealers are having difficulty in replacing their stocks, even at advanced prices, an indication that the American wool grower is finding himself in an improved financial position.

Reasons for this improvement, according to Mr. Mondell, are the inevitable strengthening of the market due to the fact that we have gotten out of the surplus left by the war," and the economic development of the wool which "enabled our growers to place their product on a sound and profitable absorbing market."

Mr. Mondell also credits the financing operations of the War Finance Corporation, and the intermediate Credit Bank, with the marketing of the wool crop for the last two years.

"The government agencies," said Mr. Mondell, "enabled the domestic clip to be placed on the market in orderly fashion and prevented dumping regardless of price."

IRREGULARITY IN CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Frost in Canada, together with drought in Argentina and higher quotations at Liverpool tended to bring about price upticks for wheat today. Besides crop market complaints from France, Germany and Belgium attracted considerable notice.

Big wheat futures on September contracts were a weak market, and soon wiped out nearly all the gains.

Opening prices, which varied from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, were followed by a material gain from initial top figures.

After opening 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, then hardened to 1 1/2 more and then reacted somewhat.

Starting 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, then hardened to 1 1/2 more and then reacted somewhat.

Provisions were steady.

EARNINGS OF LEHIGH VALLEY

Surplus of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the quarter ended June 30 declined to \$2,712,000 from \$2,727,000 in the corresponding period last year. Gross revenues fell to \$18,786,350 from \$19,083,083.

For the first six months in 1924, however, surplus after charges was \$1,183,637, compared with \$1,899,019 a year ago, while total income reached \$32,703,063 compared with \$30,989,989 the first half of 1923.

SWISS TRADE IN 1924 SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Publication of the Swiss official statistics covering the first six months of 1924 reveals a continuation of the improvement over 1923, according to the Swiss Department of Commerce.

Exports were valued at 1,028,195 francs in the 1924 period, compared with 908,720 francs in the corresponding period of 1923; imports had increased in a slighter degree, reaching \$1,181,550 francs against \$1,204,000 francs during the same time.

CHANDLER CUTS DIVIDEND

Chandler Motor Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. This reduces the annual rate from \$3.00 to \$2.25.

NEW YORK CURE ARGENTINA HAS LARGE GAIN IN COTTON OUTPUT

Current Crop Is Put at 50,000 Bales—Low Producing Costs

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Argentina's special cotton season has just closed with a production far exceeding that of last year. Argentina has now definitely taken its place among the cotton producing countries of the world, Argentine cotton having been exported this year to England, Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, and Holland.

Several small towns have already sprung into existence as a direct consequence of the increase in cotton cultivation.

Crop Evolution

The statistics of cotton sales show that 23,341 bales had been exported by the first of August and that 13,500 bales had been sold to the Spaniards in Buenos Aires, leaving 13,159 bales still in the hands of growers and exporting firms. This season's exports of Argentine cotton were as follows:

Hamburg, 8277 bales; Liverpool, 2330 bales; Antwerp, 1256 bales; Barcelona, 535 bales; Genoa, 691 bales; Glasgow, 284 bales; Rotterdam, 206 bales; Dundee, 178 bales; Havre, 101 bales; Trieste, 98 bales; Amsterdam, 16 bales; and London, 10 bales.

The last century witnessed a notable agricultural evolution in the River Plate in the remarkable extension of the cotton crops of Argentina. There is a steady flow of immigrants to the cotton regions of the northern provinces.

Argentina can produce cotton more cheaply than the United States because of freedom from the boll weevil, cheaper labor, cheaper and more fertile lands, lower cost of work animals and feed, cheaper transportation by rail and river to the port of shipment, and cheaper provisions for the laborers.

History of Growth

Numerous varieties of cotton are indigenous to parts of North America, Argentina and Paraguay, and the staple from these wild growths was employed by natives in making coarse cloths prior to the coming of the Spaniards. Later, the Jesuits planted cotton extensively in their Argentine and Paraguayan missions, exporting the rude home-made cloth to the River Plate settlements.

The American Civil War brought about a shortage of cotton, serious attempts were made to grow cotton on a commercial scale in Argentina, but as prices dropped to normal levels the cotton growing industry was abandoned.

The progress that has been made in cotton growing in Argentina during the last century is a story of growing comparisons of acreage and production:

Crop Year Acreage Production Yield per Acre

1920-21 58,983 31,559 24.12

1921-22 58,983 31,559 24.12

1922-23 58,983 31,559 24.12

1923-24 58,983 31,559 24.12

1924-25 58,983 31,559 24.12

1925-26 58,983 31,559 24.12

1926-27 58,983 31,559 24.12

1927-28 58,983 31,559 24.12

1928-29 58,983 31,559 24.12

1929-30 58,983 31,559 24.12

1930-31 58,983 31,559 24.12

1931-32 58,983 31,559 24.12

1932-33 58,983 31,559 24.12

1933-34 58,983 31,559 24.12

1934-35 58,983 31,559 24.12

1935-36 58,983 31,559 24.12

1936-37 58,983 31,559 24.12

1937-38 58,983 31,559 24.12

1938-39 58,983 31,559 24.12

1939-40 58,983 31,559 24.12

1940-41 58,983 31,559 24.12

1941-42 58,983 31,559 24.12

1942-43 58,983 31,559 24.12

1943-44 58,983 31,559 24.12

1944-45 58,983 31,559 24.12

1945-46 58,983 31,559 24.12

1946-47 58,983 31,559 24.12

1947-48 58,983 31,559 24.12

1948-49 58,983 31,559 24.12

1949-50 58,983 31,559 24.12

1950-51 58,983 31,559 24.12

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1960-61 58,983 31,559 24.12

1961-62 58,983 31,559 24.12

1962-63 58,983 31,559 24.12

1963-64 58,983 31,559 24.12

1964-65 58,983 31,559 24.12

1965-66 58,983 31,559 24.12

1966-67 58,983 31,559 24.12

1967-68 58,983 31,559 24.12

1968-69 58,983 31,559 24.12

1969-70 58,983 31,559 24.12

1970-71

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22 West 77th Street, completed October, 1921, had paid back two

December, 1922 had paid back by January, 1924, 20% of invested funds. By 1925 the dividend was 10% and the Avenue of Commerce had back its invested capital together with 65% dividends within 5 years. The fund was sold at a profit of 100% and the Avenue of Commerce building and of more than 100% of the capital invested in its stock. This operation was the first of a series of successful ones prior to the formation of Fred F. French Security Company, its success and that of similar funds inspired The "French Plan".

The building now being erected is at 1210 Fifth Avenue (north-east corner of 82nd St., opposite the Metropolitan Museum).

Under the "French Plan" we cannot make money for ourselves unless we make money for you.

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"The Real Estate Investment of the Future."

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Security Company.

12

NO CHANGE IN BANK

LIKELY THIS MONTH

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Bankers close to the Bank of England are of opinion there will not be an increase in the bank rate before late September. With

man gold will continue to flow from the United States to Europe, and the pound, and this in itself will help bring the pound back to gold parity. Failure to do this would be tantamount to depressing the pound along with other European currencies and might necessitate raising the bank rate to meet the decline.

Not a chance most bankers say, should be taken merely to improve the pound. The Bank of England should be urged to issue a loan guarantee and foreign borrowing warrant it. The Big Five banks do not agree on the most effective way to bring about a recovery.

Under the terms of the new agreement, a condition of progress and prosperity for the world is that the pound be raised to gold parity.

We own several issues of City and school bonds yielding from 5.20% to 6%, all direct tax issues fully exempt from Federal income tax. Circulars on request.

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protest to the Bank of England, asserting that an increase and inflation of the pound would prove disastrous to trade. The Midland Bank now comes out against it.

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 once.

INCORPORATED 1926
 5%
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Grand Stores August Sales
 Sales of F. & W. Grand 5-10-25 Cent
 Stores, Inc., for August amounted to
 \$72,365, an increase of \$74,831 or 15.8
 per cent over the corresponding month
 of 1923. Sales for the first eight months
 totaled \$3,715,457, a gain of \$474,780 or
 14.6 per cent over the same period of
 1923.

September Shares on Sale
 Watertown Co-operative Bank

STEEL SCRAP HIGHER
CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Heavy melting steel is quoted here \$17 to \$17.50 a ton, up 50 cents. Other grades, particularly specialties, are up. Heavy offerings by railroads the last week has brought out

Assets 100%: no mortgage bonds.
PROFITABLE, yield 7.18%: warrants now
valuable; convertible privilege promises profits.
Interesting booklet of
V. A. SEARS & CO.
 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Colombia and other places of interest.

◆ ◆ ◆

In 1923, the total water-borne commerce of the United States

**BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY**

28 convenient offices in the

Shipping Board announces. More than three-fourths of this was handled through the 21 ports having more than 1,000,000 tons annual volume of shipping. In order of tonnage, these ports are New York

LOS Angeles, Baltimore, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Boston, Buffalo, Galveston, Port Arthur, Norfolk, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Newport News, Cleveland, Fall River, Tacoma, Mobile, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, La., New York, N. Y.

The premier debentures: Interest earned 3 1/2 times and estimated at 5 times for 1924: \$80,000,000 market value stocks junior to the \$36,000,000 bonds. Send for circular. Yield over 6%.

V. A. SEARS & CO.

This record includes both foreign and coastwise traffic.

Commenting on this, Commerce and Finance calls attention to the fact that the ports on Puget Sound are

a further transfer to the Finland was effected, and the run to New York made in 18 days.

The fastest previous schedule from Yokohama had been 44 days.

number of ports in the State of Washington, among them Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham and Port Angeles, all of which handle a considerable volume of export and domestic shipping on a regular basis.

made to combine these ports under the heading of "Washington Customs District."

◆ ◆ ◆

College orchestras now provide the

ental Line from Seattle to the Orient. The orchestras are drawn from all the larger colleges in the United States, each ship carrying a different set of musicians, thus

round trip to the Far East which is said to have proved of great value to them in their college work.

♦ ♦ ♦

A new record of 33 days' actual

New York was made when the steamship Finland of the Panama-Pacific Line, carrying 600 measurement tons of Oriental products arrived in New York recently.

ment left Yokoham on the steamship President Grant of the Admiral-Oriental Line for Seattle, whence they were transferred to the coastwise steamship, H. F. Alexander, the fastest vessel on the Pacific for movement to the United States. The Eastern Steamship Lines, in connection with railroads to final destination. Most of these tourist rates have a limit of Sept. 30. In certain cases the saving of a round trip versus two one-way fares is

... to San Francisco. At that point, considerable,

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

There are few subjects which are engaging the attention of civilized mankind more seriously, at the present day than the problem of preventing war. The mass of the population in every country which experienced the horrors of the years 1914-1918 is determined not to be dragged into war again.

The War Problem

And in most countries there are many societies talking about the necessity for action and advocating panaceas of their own for preserving world peace. This is all very good. The more people think about the problem, the sooner will they arrive at the true solution. Unfortunately at the moment the talk greatly outruns action.

Moreover, the art of war is making steady progress all the time. Everybody is familiar with the recent developments in the airplane and in its use for war purposes. Everybody, too, understands what use may be made of wireless for the control and guidance of implements of destruction. Occasionally we hear of new inventions in the construction of automatic rifles, tanks, and other weapons of the traditional type. What is not so generally realized is that the rather feeble attempt which was made at the Washington Conference to stop the use of poison gas in war has broken down, and that all the great powers are hard at work improving and perfecting their methods for using the most horrible of all the modes of destroying human life.

There is no use in ruminating on how terrible the next war will be, if it ever comes. It would obviously be as much worse than the last as the last was worse than any which preceded it. For experience shows that fear is the worst counselor of nations. The steps which nations take in consequence of the propaganda of fear generally only bring nearer the very evils they seek to escape. In the past the excitement of suspicion of other nations and of fear of invasion has only led nations to that competition in armaments which has itself precipitated war. The only value of pointing out what modern war will entail is if it helps to awaken people from their apathy and to make them consider how war itself is to be abolished. For that is the only solution of the problem.

There is only one way of ending war, and that was laid down by the Founder of Christianity nearly 2000 years ago. It is that the individuals who make up the nations should love righteousness with their whole hearts and their neighbors as themselves. That is the only panacea for peace that will ever succeed. Most nations find it exceedingly difficult to feel any love, or any sense of obligation, toward other nations. They love humanity theoretically, but when it comes to business, the old argument that after all every nation's first duty is to itself—the direct antithesis of the Golden Rule—seems very persuasively true.

It is easy for everybody to talk about peace, because everybody wants it. But peace comes not from talking, but from an active fidelity to justice, honest and unselfish dealing, and good will among peoples, and these qualities are not yet conspicuously manifest in the international sphere. William Penn pointed out that "Justice is the condition of peace," but most nations, when they talk about justice in an international dispute, mean justice for themselves and little or no mercy for their opponents. World peace is inevitable, but it will only appear when nations cease to live in isolation from one another, and are willing to put the interests of humanity on a level with their own.

The pending negotiations for loans to Germany, to serve as a basis for the financial rehabilitation of that country, have occasioned much discussion by the American press of the wisdom of what is termed "the export of capital" from the United States. It is assumed in some quarters that, as was

Concerning the Exportation of "Capital"

strongly asserted by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon when urging a reduction of the federal surtaxes on large incomes, there exists an actual need for more capital for investment in American productive industries. It has been broadly asserted that this lack of needed capital was the chief reason for the decline in manufacturing and commercial activity manifested some months ago, and certain writers and political leaders have gone so far as to claim that the unfavorable business conditions were in large part due to investigations of alleged wrongdoing by officials of the national Administration discouraging the investment of capital, and inducing owners of surplus wealth to seek investments in foreign lands.

That the investigation of the oil leases, the Attorney-General's management of his high office, or the conduct of the Treasury Department had any real effect in driving capital out of the United States, may be doubted, for even though some of those who took an active part in promoting the inquiries by congressional committees may have had political axes to grind, it is hardly believable that their action created any distrust of the national Government, or the essential soundness of American institutions. Even though there had been some antagonism to "big business" concealed in the various charges of official malfeasance, it is hardly conceivable that any foreign country at the present time offers better protection to property rights, and a more definite assurance of stable government, than does the United States. The claim that capital needed for industry was being driven out of that country by political agitation, cannot be regarded as proven.

Coming to the proposed German loans: it is equally doubtful whether they will in any way diminish the supply of American capital actually needed for domestic industry. The prevailing

low rates of interest would seem to indicate that there is ample capital for the demands of industry and trade, and until probabilities of increased consumption become more manifest it is hard to see how investment of capital to increase production is justifiable. In the true sense of the word the loans to Germany will not result in the actual exportation of "capital," but rather of credits, which can be utilized for stabilizing exchange, and providing a basis for a reorganized currency system. Even though a few hundred millions of the oversupply of gold now in the United States should go abroad, its loss would not diminish the possible supply of bank currency, or the amount of real capital available for investment, whenever reviving business makes an increased output of goods desirable.

The newspapers of the United States of America seem to be giving a great deal of disquiet to the thoughtful minds of the Nation. In three of the principal American magazines for September appear articles discussing phases of journalism and methods of leading spirits in that profession. One of the

Surveying the American Press

writers would take issue with the form of this statement, as his thesis is that journalism is no longer to be regarded as a profession, but rather as a trade, and, if we may judge from the tone of his article, rather an ignoble trade at that. And yet, trade or profession, whichever it may be, it has become emphatically one of the great phenomena of American society today. The newspaper goes everywhere and is read by everybody. Materially its size and circulation have become such as to menace the fir forests of the country, while morally and ethically its standards are alleged to be gravely menacing the thought and intelligence of the younger generation.

And so it now attains to the dignity of being regarded as a social factor of enough importance to undergo a "survey" by scientific investigators, backed by the money of the Rockefeller Foundation. It is thus put on a plane with the steel trust, the maladministration of criminal law, various forms of noxious ailments, and other incidents of American life and social organization which have within the last few years been thus surveyed, without material effect upon their permanence.

But even if the results of past surveys have not been wholly encouraging, we think that the practitioners of the profession which is now to be subjected to investigation will very willingly submit themselves to the work of the investigators. Many of the charges most lightly laid against the newspapers would, in our judgment, be disposed of by an unprejudiced inquiry. The vexed question of propaganda, and of the efforts of foreign governments to influence the American press, is to be one of the counts in the agenda to be laid before these inquirers.

One of their first duties will be to determine what propaganda is. There seems to be a general feeling among those who most bitterly denounce this evil that any discussion of a subject distasteful to them is propaganda, while the vigorously partisan advocacy of a cause which they approve is free from that stigma. The measure of accuracy of the press also is cited as one of the things to be investigated. It is our judgment that if the trained investigators undertaking this inquiry will discriminate between the methods necessarily employed in the production of the daily newspaper, and the deliberation which can readily attend the publication of the quarterly journal of a scientific society, for example, they will reach the conclusion that the measure of accuracy of the American daily press, particularly its more serious examples, is exceedingly high.

There is a question as to how far an inquiry of this sort can go into matters merely of good taste. It is upon this count that most American daily papers, given over as they are to exaggerated headlines, foolish or suggestive comic strips, and lurid descriptions of criminal activities, are most open to attack. If to fairly uncover an evil means to destroy it, as is usually the case, an investigation into this particular matter by an unprejudiced board may be of national service.

It is promised that this investigation is to be made deliberately and thoroughly. Two years, and a large sum of money, will be expended in the work. The chairman of the board is a man well informed as to journalistic methods, and free as may be from prejudices which would warp his judgment. The Monitor believes that the undertaking has in it qualities of great advantage to American journalists, and urges that it should have the hearty support of all American newspapers.

Those who, in their travels about the country, find it necessary or convenient to patronize the established motor-bus lines, will discover that in many if not all of the American states the drivers of these conveyances are required by law, under penalty of forfeiture, to come to a full stop before crossing any railroad track. There has been much discussion in recent months of the grade-crossing problem and of means which should be adopted to lessen the menace to public safety which these crossings offer. Some progress is being made in reducing the number of these hazards, but the expense incident thereto is too great to be met all at once. It is probable, therefore, that for some years to come, unless voluntary precautions are taken, or unless laws and ordinances are enacted to compel the observance of ordinary care, disastrous toll will be taken as a result of the ignorance, the gross negligence, or the stubbornness of those who choose to contest the right of way with moving trains.

Until the last of these grade-crossings has been eliminated, every motorist is charged with the duty of observing extraordinary caution in

Grade Crossings and Public Safety

approaching and passing these danger points. Why would it not be a wise precaution to impose upon one's self the obligation to stop, just as the conveyances used for serving the public are stopped, before attempting to cross? It should not be forgotten, either by the owner or operator of an automobile, that he has under his control a powerful and swift device. Distances and speeds cannot always be properly estimated while driving at forty or fifty miles an hour.

Traffic conditions everywhere have changed so greatly within recent years that it is not to be wondered at that the public finds it difficult to adjust thought and action to them. Surfaced roads have made it possible to attain great speed. Millions of inexperienced drivers are operating high-powered machines, and striving with others in their class to surpass the legal speed limit without being apprehended.

Pedestrians and the drivers of horse-drawn conveyances have quite generally conceded to the automobile the unquestioned right of way. Not so the railway trains, whose speed cannot be adapted to or checked to meet the new emergency. Still there continues the unequal contest at the grade crossing. Daily, and almost hourly, new chapters in the tragedy are being written, simply because so many of those who pursue a heedless course along the highways insist that they have the right, if they so choose, to sacrifice whoever and whatever they will to their unquenchable mania for speed. Perhaps no law designed to compel the observance of ordinary caution in this respect could be enforced. Possibly it may be insisted that it is the inalienable right of a free people to gratify all their appetites. But it would seem that the enactment and attempted enforcement of such a law should be regarded as a form of mild "paternalism" which even the opponents of other regulatory measures might not resent.

Those who are accustomed to look forward to the annual vacation period have learned again that there must inevitably come the end of the summer holidays. Some wise person once remarked that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Perhaps it might be as truthfully observed that all play and no work would be as disastrous. So no doubt it is a wise provision in the arrangement of the domestic economy of all that periods are allotted for toil and study as well as for recreation and amusement.

There is reason to believe that, so far at least as the people of the United States are concerned, they are learning, even in the somewhat careless pursuit of vacation pleasures, to look forward thoughtfully to the weeks and months which follow, and as a result of this deliberate survey to outline a comprehensive course to be followed after the playtime is ended. From the perspective of wooded hills and sandy shores one may be able to see more clearly the broader outline of desired accomplishments. The little, confusing, and troublesome matters of every-day detail are forgotten or minimized, and the problem as a whole shapes and presents itself for calm consideration. It is true that men and women who work purposefully and constructively in an effort to accomplish the things which they undertake are never really idle. The processes of building go on uninterruptedly, and rest and recreation only serve to alter and enlarge the viewpoint.

This army of builders, when account is taken of those who, of whatever age or station, are engaged in doing some part of the world's work, is a tremendously large and powerful one. In schools, in stores, in offices, in factories, on the farms and in the homes, there exists, either latent or active, a force powerful enough, rightly employed, to overthrow and overturn every threatening or predatory influence massed against private and public honesty. In this warfare there are no times of truce or armistice, no holiday or vacation seasons. "Eternal vigilance," it has been said, "is the price of liberty." If that was ever true it is true today.

Editorial Notes

It is reasonable to expect that, in regard to at least one of the anticipated results of the recent visits of the Poor Law children to the Wembley Exhibition—namely that an increase in juvenile emigration will soon be noticeable—the authorities will not be disappointed. The large parties of school children making the tour of the exhibition have attracted the attention of many visitors, and it is said that the expenses thus incurred have been in some instances considerable. The children, however, have shown a keen interest in all that they have seen, and the story is told of one youngster who, in a letter of thanks to the guardians, appeared particularly satisfied with having "gone round the world in a few hours." While there may still be features in connection with the general care of the Poor Law children to which some may feel inclined to take exception, there is no doubt whatever that, on the whole, they are well provided for. What a change has taken place since the days of Dotheboys Hall.

There has been a tremendous increase in the consumption of milk in the United States during the last half century, according to figures cited in a recent review of the dairy and ice cream industries. This review shows that, whereas about fifty years ago the annual milk output was in the neighborhood of 250,000,000 gallons, today it is well over 7,500,000,000. What is more, authoritative opinion has it that this increase has far from reached its peak, and that future production will make the present total look small. Per capita consumption in 1918, 1919, and 1920 is given as forty-three gallons, whereas in 1921 it was forty-nine, in 1922 fifty, and in 1923 fifty-three. Is it straining a point to suggest that this phenomenal increase is due in part to the growing prohibition sentiment in America?

End of the Vacation Days

America's Southwestern Doorway

When the word "immigrant" is used, an American involuntarily thinks of the ports: New York, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, Galveston. And yet there is a doorway to the United States in the southwest—El Paso—through which more immigrants enter America every year than through any port save New York.

For consider how much easier it is to get in through this doorway. Those coming to the ports must come by ship, a long distance, at great expense; those coming to El Paso merely cross a bridge, often walking. Of course the official restrictions there are the same as at other doorways, but the physical restrictions are not. In case an investigation might prove inconvenient to the immigrant, he finds that the river is in most places only knee-deep, rafts are easily constructed, and of course every foot of the border line cannot be constantly guarded. No one knows this better than America's neighbors on the south.

Most of the immigrants, however, enter legally—some 20,000 per year at El Paso. Ninety per cent of these are Mexicans, ten per cent of other nationalities. Part of this ten per cent are people who have been refused admittance at other doors. Every year some of them are apprehended, often after they have been in the States for months. But this only proves that it is possible for undesirable to get in through this gateway—not that all who do so are found out and deported. With the Juarez-El Paso street cars coming over every 15 minutes, more than often crowded to standing capacity, the immigration officials are far too busy to examine every passport thoroughly, and with a hundred drunk Mexicans in Juarez at any time, authentic-looking passports are easily procurable. That, in itself, is something to think about.

But there are 18,000 Mexicans who enter legally, half of whom remain in the United States permanently. Of those who turn back, some are deported, the causes being the same as elsewhere: physical or mental unfitness, immorality, radicalism, or likelihood of becoming a public charge. Others leave voluntarily, for various reasons. Still there are some 9000 who do remain. Is it not important to know something of these foreigners who thus become a part of America's people every year? What are they and how do they conduct themselves as citizens of the United States?

As a general thing, "emigrants" are a little above the average of those from whom they separate themselves—that is, they have the energy and initiative to make a little greater effort than their fellows to better their own conditions. This is true of the Mexican. But he has a second sitting after his arrival, for it is easier to return than it was to come in. Therefore, if America gets the lazy peon, she generally, sooner or later, loses him. She keeps the best, the strongest, the pluckiest, the most desirable—as a natural result. As soon as these are safely over the border they begin to hunt work, either through their friends who are already established in the country or through the employment agencies. In a short while they will be found engaged as scrub-women, cobblers, bootblacks, window cleaners, street-sweepers, news-vendors, gardeners, teamsters, ranch workers, carpenters, plumbers, barbers, railroad employees, meat cutters, printers, chauffeurs, clerks, storekeepers, and in a hundred other ways all the way up the line to court reporters, teachers, ministers and social workers. Some of the governors and other high officials of the southwestern states have been, and are, either Mexicans (Americanized) or of that descent.

But the real question is: Do they, as a rule, make good workers and desirable citizens? Does he compare well with other nationalities in this respect? Has he any peculiarities or propensities that affect him unfavorably as a workman? Have been asked of many different kinds of employers and they seem to be unanimous in their approval. A wholesale collection manufacturer of San Antonio said, for example: "We employ 250 Mexican people and find them very satisfactory workers. They are quite apt at learning the work given them and place, from which a forlorn green policeman blows his whistle there, and for which he has nothing but praise. As one result the electric trolleys that block the city traffic are to be replaced as soon as possible by motor omnibuses of which there is only an inadequate number at present. But the chief innovation is in process on Potsdamer Platz—a junction of five of Berlin's busiest thoroughfares—where it affords entertainment for hundreds of idle spectators. In the center of the plaza a watchtower, five meters in height, is to be erected, from which the traffic will be regulated by signals and colored lights. Until the tower is built a primitive wooden erection, popularly nicknamed "the pulpit," is taking its place, from which a forlorn green policeman blows his horn signal. Grouped around are numerous islands for the safety of pedestrians and some complicated arrangements as yet incomplete. Compared with other large capitals there is little traffic to regulate, but it is confidently hoped Berlin will soon regain its former brisk and prosperous aspect."

Another manufacturer who employs only girls said: "We have found Mexican girls to give satisfactory service

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Aug. 26. Berlin street traffic is going to be radically reorganized, and if one is to credit those who may be supposed to know, it is to be modeled on American lines. Whatever the pattern, the change can only be welcomed, for the order of the Berlin streets has always left much to be desired and, since the war, has still more deteriorated. Herr Mosle, traffic manager of the Berlin police, has recently returned from a trip to New York which he undertook for the purpose of studying street traffic conditions there, and for which he has nothing but praise. As one result the electric trolleys that block the city traffic are to be replaced as soon as possible by motor omnibuses of which there is only an inadequate number at present. But the chief innovation is in process on Potsdamer Platz—a junction of five of Berlin's busiest thoroughfares—where it affords entertainment for hundreds of idle spectators. In the center of the plaza a watchtower, five meters in height, is to be erected, from which the traffic will be regulated by signals and colored lights. Until the tower is built a primitive wooden erection, popularly nicknamed "the pulpit," is taking its place, from which a forlorn green policeman blows his horn signal. Grouped around are numerous islands for the safety of pedestrians and some complicated arrangements as yet incomplete. Compared with other large capitals there is little traffic to regulate, but it is confidently hoped Berlin will soon regain its former brisk and prosperous aspect."

The Vossische Zeitung has published in a separate supplement the "London Pact" verbatim. This is by no means so unimportant a fact as might at first appear. It is noteworthy as being significant of Germany's progress. Always before in the case of a treaty between Germany and a foreign power Germans were led to read, at least as much as those who ruled their destinies intended them to read, excerpts being printed with comments calculated to influence the feeling of the people in a desired direction. Germany has shaken off its yoke and the people are gradually learning with some amazement that they are no longer in leading-strings.

One of the signs of improved times is that Berlin's public fountains are, by municipal decree, to be supplied again with water. For many years the fountains of the city and outskirts have been dry owing to scarcity of the necessary element, and beautiful works of art though many of them are, they present a very dismal and unfinished appearance. The colossal fountain before the palace of the ex-emperor is a striking example. This fine work of Professor Begas, representing Neptune surrounded by Germany's four greatest rivers, the Rhine, Elbe, Oder and Vistula, a gift of the Berlin magistrature to their sovereign, looks grotesque, shorn of the many sparkling cascades that once flowed into the huge basin. Another melancholy object is the exquisite "fairy-tale" fountain, by Professor Krauss, at the east end, to say nothing of the decorative fountains at the Brandenburg Gate. No city is so rich as Berlin in open spaces and fountains, and it is a matter of genuine pleasure that these embellishments are now to regain their former beauty.

Berlin and practically all Germany have just celebrated the centenary of the Christmas carol, "Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht" (silent night, holy night). A hundred years ago this month the words were written by a schoolmaster named Gruber and set to music by the pastor of the name of Mohr, both residents of the little town of Oberndorf on the Danube. Composer and poet are forgotten, but their work in its beautiful and fervent simplicity lives on. In every German home, from the highest to the lowest, "Stille Nacht" is sung and loved. The inhabitants of Oberndorf are erecting a monument to

at all times. They seem to be quick to learn, and as for any peculiarities, we have not yet noticed them." One who manufactures cotton goods declared: "We have found them to be well suited to our industry, reliable, industrious and steady. Our labor turnover, we believe, is smaller than would be the case with any other nationality. Our labor troubles such as strikes, riots, etc., are entirely eliminated."

One business man who has been employing Mexican labor on a large scale for 27 years said: "If anyone tries to tell you that the Mexican is not a good worker, you may tell him for me that he doesn't know what he is talking about." Another who employs 45 families in the Salt River Valley of Arizona said: "The Mexican is a good worker. He is reliable and quiet and orderly." An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad wrote: "As a class we find they are the best track laborers of any nationality."

But, though the Mexican is a good reliable worker, he is not aggressive, though self-respecting, he does not seem to hate the elbowing instinct. If he joins the labor unions he becomes as stanch and loyal as the rest, but he frequently takes up work which better trained workers disdain. Moreover, when he comes to America he brings his family with him, does not send money out of the country, and is anxious to become established. He has, too, a fairly respectable notion of citizenship. For these reasons there is less resentment toward him than toward many aliens.

It is true these Mexican immigrants are segregated in the cities, but language and custom cause a natural aversion. If one of them prospers and wishes to move into a white neighborhood, there is seldom any objection made, since it is known that both he and his family will attend strictly to their own affairs, his children even making no attempt to play with white children. If one of them is invited to do so, (However, any one who knows better than to try to impose upon them.) They attend white schools if living in the district and still there is no friction. They are usually invited into all the games because the white children are anxious to pick up some of Spanish from them, but they do not so invited, they play quietly by themselves with no seeming ill will.

All of this strongly indicates that they make fairly desirable citizens, as good as most foreigners, and much better than some. But there are other reasons. They are as clean as their knowledge of sanitation and the conditions obtainable for them permit. (The Mexican man is conspicuous for his well-washed overalls.) They are quick and eager to learn the better way and adopt it if possible.

They can be, and are, manipulated to a certain extent by political bosses—as are most foreigners—but this can be accomplished with the Mexican only through his church. They vote almost solidly against all school measures, Sunday laws and prohibition. The Roman Catholic Church has its own church schools which it prefers to have the children of its members attend. Therefore it does not favor paying taxes to keep up public schools and, though there is probably no concerted effort in that direction, its influence is against the school system. Furthermore, Roman Catholics believe the church should direct the morals of its people and so lend force against Sunday laws and prohibition, rather than for them.

There is no more crime among these immigrants than among whites, as shown by statistics in the large southwestern cities. But there is greater incentive to crime. The majority of them receive low wages, their work is irregular, and their families large. The school census of El Paso showed that while the average white family has two children of school age, the Mexican has six; that while the Smiths had 52 in school, and the Joneses had 250 each of Signors and Garcias! One school district in the Mexican settlement, six blocks wide and eleven long, had 4115 children; another had 3479. But as it is difficult to count them, so many having identical the same names and often parents of the same names, it is likely the census does not show them all. On the whole, then, in the Mexican immigrant who stays in the United States, America is gaining a fairly good quality of citizen. Not so good as some parts of Europe send to the country, but when one considers how the United States has been pouring a continual flood of drunkards, gamblers, and other vicious characters into the borders of Mexico since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, the exchange seems quite advantageous, for the United States is giving of its worst and is receiving, in return, of Mexico's best.

E. L. R.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the "Get-Out-the-Vote" Campaign

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In The Christian Science Monitor of Tuesday, Sept. 2, I note a front-page article beginning, "In every state in the Union the 'Get-Out-the-Vote' campaign started by the National Association of Manufacturers begins today. The campaign, which is strictly nonpartisan, is to be carried on by a large number of national and local organizations and is to be waged to get as many of the eligible voters as possible to go to the polls on Nov. 4." The headlines say, "Manufacturers Take Lead in Campaign to Spur Voters to Polls."

It is incorrect to state that the National Association of Manufacturers "started" the Get-Out-the-Vote campaign, or that they will "take the lead." The idea was originally launched early this summer. The National Association of Manufacturers is to be commended for adopting the plan of the National League of Women Voters, but it should be remembered that originally this novel and patriotic idea, together with the vision and energy for its undertaking, came from the hearts and minds of the women citizens of the United States. The National League of Women Voters itself is far more anxious to have the idea promulgated than to receive credit for originating it. But as an individual member of a local league, I feel that it is only just to correct a possibly misunderstood impression.

Dayton, O. C. M. C.

The Question of Honest Debts

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: After reading carefully the "Letter" in the Monitor of Aug. 30 entitled "A British Woman Discusses Debts," I must say that, as I see it, the honest indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States for money advanced for the running expenses of that Government is not comparable to the questionable process by which money was loaned to doubtful applicants following the Civil War. Indeed it is doubtful whether those debts could ever be recognized without destroying a basic idea vital to the whole war of the rebellion.

The American people are far from perfect, but penurious dealing is not a normal part of their makeup. The instance cited is poor material as an argument for neglecting the honest monetary obligations of this last war. The United States was, and is perfectly able to defend this Government. That humane sacrifice which was made was not in a spirit of fear but of selfless devotion. The spirit carried victory in a time when sorely needed. It cannot be paid in mere money. Money represents gratitude and gratitude is as essential among nations as among individuals. To belittle the service bought by wounds, achieved by patriotic determination, victorious by right motive is indeed a sad commentary on the good will existing between peoples speaking the same language.

Battle Creek, Mich. R. S.